THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats, and Dak Companies, Bullock Trains and Transit Companies; the Routes between the principal towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
Corrected up to March 1889.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press
PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 128,103—New Series.
BOMBAY:—MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CUTLER, PALMER'S WHISKIES,
OLD, MATURE, AND EXCELLENT.
Note the names, and try one or other of the brands.
Prices
Old Vatted Glenlivet and Special Reserve..
"Heart Bottle Whisky"—Scotch ... ...
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Rs. 21
Rs. 29-12 per doz. bottles.
Examine cork label, and capsule—of all Retailers.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	Friday.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	25th April
B.L. MIRZAPORE	3913	600	R. Harvey	2nd May
† BOKARA	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	9th ,,
B.L. KAISAR-I-HIND	4029	70	G. W. Atkinson	16th ,,
B.L. COROMANDEL	4500	800	I. Reeves	23rd ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. J. Weighell	30th ,,
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	6th June.
† ASSAM	3038	500	G. W. F. Browne	13th ,,
B.L. ROHILLA	3511	700	M. de Horne	20th ,,
† SIAM	3041	500	H. T. Weighell	27th ,,

The steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway fare from Brindisi to London, by the mail route, and names are registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board.

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard Mazagon, before 10 a. m. on day of sailing.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain	1890.
PENINSULAR	5500	1000	W. J. Webber	13th May.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain.	1890.
ROSETTA	3525	700	G. W. Brady	24th April.
MALWA	2970	500	W. J. Nantes	8th May.
CLYDE	4136	800	J. L. Parfitt	22nd ,,
ROME	5011	1000	A. W. Adamson	5th June.
ORIENTAL	5500	1000	E. Stewart	19th ,,

In addition to the above a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 14th April. 1890.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail Steamers leave BOMBAY for GENOA and *vice versa* at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, and NAPLES.

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340, and Rs. 150 for First, Second, and Third Class, respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON, FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks

Usual Discount on Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE Bombay.

Steamers	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
R RUBATTINO	5,000	800	10th May 1890.
PO	—	—	1st June 1890.
DOMENICO BALDUINO	5,000	800	20th June 1890.
SINGAPORE	5,000	800	10th July 1890.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey via Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

European Servants and Native Ayahs are charged Rs. 300 and Rs 100, respectively, inclusive of food. In case of immediate return, only 50 per cent. extra will be charged.

STEAM TO SINGAPORE & HONGKONG.

Steamer.	To sail.
BISAGNO	On the 8th May 1890.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 21, April 1890.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

STEAM TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, CALLING AT ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,600	750	1st May.
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,600	750	1st June.
*MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	4,200	600	15th June.

*Will not call at Brindisi.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer
a Will not call at Brindisi.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Dec.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480.

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd and BRINDISI on the 5th of each month.

Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO RED SEA PORTS.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons	H. P.	To sail
ORION	B. Vidos	3,800	850	15th May.

Calling at Aden, Hodeidah, Massowah, Suakin, Jeddah, Suez, Port Said and Trieste.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
THISBE	E. Perini	3,800	550	21st April.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY.

FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE s. s. LA BOURDONNAIS will LEAVE BOMBAY on the 10th May 1890, at 3 p.m. FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN in connection with the Australian steamer Homeward-bound and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.

RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six, and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.

THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.

Passengers are invited to be on board by 2 p.m. in the Prince's Dock, as she will sail direct from thence.

A. SIMEON, Agent,
29, Esplanade Road.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessel.	T.R.	Commander.	To sail.
L ARABIA	3544	J. Laird	10th May.
M NUBIA	3551	J. G. Knox	20th May.
ML HISPANIA	3380	Abrey	31st ,,

Steamers marked L proceed to Liverpool direct; those marked M to Marseilles only; steamers marked ML go to Liverpool via Marseilles and book passengers for both Ports. Passengers by the Marseilles steamers can book through to London (overland from Marseilles). Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First-class passengers. All the state-rooms are on the Upper Deck. For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, 1st April, 1890.

CITY LINE OF STEAMERS.

THE favourite Passenger Steamer "CITY of AGRA," 327 Tons, Captain GREIVE, WILL SAIL for LIVERPOOL on or about the 20th May. This Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess. Two Berth Cabins on Deck, Baths, Punkahs, and every comfort for First-Class Passengers. No others carried. Crew entirely European.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Agents.
Bombay, 12th April, 1890.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SATARA," 1301, tons, at 11 a.m. on 27th April after arrival of incoming English Mail, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahren, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE *VIA* KATTYWAR COAST.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, at 11 a.m. on WEDNESDAY, 23rd April.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "ORIENTAL" 1,496 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 24th April, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE AND ANTWERP.

S. S. "HENZADA," 2,078 tons, on or about SATURDAY, 3rd May.

FOR MAURITIUS.

S. S. "ELLORA," 1,970 tons, to sail on or about 28th April.

FOR LAMOO, MOMBASSA AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,274 tons, to sail on or about 21st April.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1890. Agents.

H. H. THE SULTAN OF ZANZIBAR'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

S. S. AVOCA will sail for Zanzibar direct on or about 1st May.

Cargo and Passengers for Mozambique and Abo to be transfered at Zanzibar. For freight and Passage, apply to

EBJEE SEWJEE,
Agent.
93, Bazaar Gate, Bombay, 10th April, 1890.

IMPORTANT NOTICE. PASSENGER SEASON, 1889-90.

MESSRS. THOS. COOK & SON have pleasure in inviting the attention of Members of the Civil and Military Services, who may desire to take advantage of the new and much improved Second Saloon accomodation of the P. & O. Company's Vessels, to their system of Registration of Forward bookings, by which the names of intending Passengers are registered, and from which parties are selected and grouped together in specially selected Cabins.

For further particulars and dates of sailing of Steamers of the P. & O. and other Lines see Cook's "Oriental Travellers' Gazette," containing Telegraphic Code, post free on application to

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SUPARI OR BETEL-NUT TOOTH-PASTE.

AN elegant and efficient PREPARATION, made from the fresh BETEL-NUT. Combining all the essentials of a good DENTIFRICE, it cleanses and preserves the teeth, strengthens the gums, and imparts a delightful freshness to the mouth and fragrance to the breath.

Per Jar, suitable for the toilet table, Re. 1-4.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

SARSAPARILLA.

(CONCENTRATED COMPOUND FLUID EXTRACT.)

PREPARED with the very best material and with the greatest care, so as to obtain the full medicinal properties of each of the articles of which it is composed.

This preparation of the finest Jamaica root is decidedly preferable to any other form in which Sarsaparilla can be administered on account of its portability and superior efficacy.

It contains the whole active and medicinal properties of the root in the highest state of concentration, combined with the ingredients of the compound decoction ordered in the British Pharmacopœia, the beneficial effects of which, as an alterative and restorative, have been universally admitted and established by the sanction and recommendation of the most eminent practitioners of the present day.

	Cash.
Per bottle	Rs. 2-0
,, double size	,, 3-8

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
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TO LET, for a few months, the spacious and airy UPPER FLAT (partly furnished), over Hoar and Co.'s premises. Apply as above between 1 and 4 p.m.

PHILLIPS & COMPANY'S SUPERIOR CHAMPAGNES.

SPECIAL CUVEE,
EXTRA DRY—GRAN VIN,
SELECTED AT EPERNAY,
of very moderate Price.
Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 48.

FIRST QUALITY CHAMPAGNE, DRY,
SELECTED AT EPERNAY,
of very moderate Price.
Per dozen Quarts, Rs. 40.

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Fort and Byculla Bridge. { BOMBAY—POONA { Camp & Bhoodwar Peth.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.

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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper, Commission on Horses bought and sold. Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard, Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 35. The Horse-shoeing Forge under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier and every class of shoeing done.

HOT WEATHER RETREAT.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL
ON THE WAY TO KHANDALLA
IS NOW OPEN AND READY FOR VISITORS
UNDER EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT.

A First-class Hotel and splendidly situated on the Hill, with a good western and all round view and within an easy distance from the Railway Station. A Lawn Tennis Ground has been made close to the Hotel for Visitors.—A new Grand Sympathetic Piano for general use.

Apply to the
MANAGER, LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.

THE ORIENTAL HEALTH SALINE.

THIS cooling, refreshing and most invigorating Saline relieves Headache and Sickness; allays Febrile Symptoms, and affords immediate relief in all simple Derangements of the Stomach.

It furnishes to the blood and system generally in an agreeable form, those natural saline elememts which are of Vital Importance, and positively essential to a healthy and vigorous condition. For Biliousness and Habitual Constipation it is specially recommended, rapidly relieving the symptoms.

For impurities of Blood, Skin Eruptions, Boils, &c., depending upon a disorganized state of the Stomach, it is very useful.

In Gout and Rheumatism it has a most beneficial effect if the directions are carefully attended to.

Price Re. 1-4 per bottle.

SPECIFIC FOR DIABETES.

A RECENT important discovery in Medicine by a Medical man of more than thirty years standing.

This Remedy in the hands of the discoverer has been used for some time past with unvarying success, and it is confidently recommended as a safe, certain, and speedy cure for the abovenamed distressing complaint.

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TREACHER & CO., LD.,
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THE only Lens that can afford the absolute assistance to, and relief needed by, each individual eye, must be that which is constructed from a Mathematical Formula, to exactly neutralize the defect.

It is rare that a truly perfect Pair of Eyes can be met with, but the Sense of Vision can be equalized in all persons, if the Eyes are not affected by Disease.

A complete assortment of our Spectacles, &c., may now be selected from, to remedy every variety of defective vision, and to fulfil the prescriptions of Ophthalmic Surgeons. They may be ordered by either the Metric or the ordinary numbers. These lenses are cut with great precision, and may be relied on for refractive accuracy.

SPECTACLES.

Best *pebbles*, for Long or Short Sight.

In Gold Frames, 18-carat	Rs. 27	0
In Aluminium Frames	,, 7	0
In Blue Steel Frames	,, 6	0
Ladies' new Long Handled Spectacles, "THE LORGNETTE, with best Spherical Pebble Lenses, a most fashionable and elegant form of Hand Glass, chiefly used when taking a drive or walk.		
Gold Frame and Handle	,, 125	0
Silver Gilt do.	,, 40 & 50	
Shell do.	,, 20	0

EYE-GLASSES, SINGLE.

Best Pebble, with Cord and Case, for Long or Short Sight	,, 3	0
Best Optical Glass do. do. do.	,, 1	8

PINCES-NEZ.

Best *pebble* for Long or Short Sight.

In 18-carat Gold Frames, non-pressure Spring resting very lightly on the face	Rs. 26	0
In Silver Gilt Frames	,, 10	0
In Tortoise-shell Turn-pin Frames	,, 8	0
In Straight draw-out Spring, Long or Short Sight	,, 8	0
Skeleton Folders, Springs and Attachments, rivetted on Lens	,, 3	0

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Goggles Smoked Glass in Gauze, with Elastic Cord and Japanned Tin Case	,, 2	0
Horse-shoe Spectacles	,, 5	0
Railway Spectacles, Gauze sides	,, 5	0
Spoon-shaped Glasses, Blue Steel Frames	,, 4	8
In Nickel-plated Incorrodible Frames, with White, Blue, and Smoke-tinted Lenses	,, 5	0

Morocco Cases and Silk Cords supplied.

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A large assortment of HUMAN, ANIMALS, and BIRDS, always in stock.

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EXTRA LIGHT HAND-MADE ELASTIC FELT HATS.
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Lisle Thread and Summer Merino Socks,
COMFORTABLE MODELS IN BRACES, COLLARS, &c.

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Best Cloths and Finish—Perfect Fitting.
Rs. 85. Rs. 95. Rs. 105.

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SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC

IS THE MOST POWERFUL,
RELIABLE, SAFE, SURE,
SPEEDY, UNFAILING, AND POSITIVE
CURE
FOR INFLUENZA AND MALARIA,
EPIDEMIC FEVERS, AGUE, DUMB FEVER,
CHILL, BILIOUS FEVER,
INTERMITTENT AND REMITTENT FEVERS,
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BILIARY DERANGEMENT
caused by
MALARIA.

Few doses drive away the most severe attack, and a full course is guaranteed to settle a permanent cure within a short time.

It is extensively used and tried with entire benefit during the late epidemic of Fevers in Bombay

Thousands have been benefited by its use.

"Few Doses were sufficient to appease the attack of fever."
"A wonderful Remedy is your Ague Specific, indeed."
"Kindly send me three more bottles; its effects are magic.
"I congratulate you for the discovery of this remedy."

Try a Bottle! Try a Bottle!! Try a Bottle!!!
YOU WILL NEVER BE DISAPPOINTED.
Price 2s. 6d., or Re. 1-8 per Bottle.
To be had of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

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MARKET, NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

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SUPPLY THEIR
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A GOLD HAIRSPRING,
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NOTICE.

BE IT KNOWN that we have applied for the issue of DUPLICATE CERTIFICATES of the undermentioned SHARES and DUPLICATES of the undermentioned Securities, the Originals thereof having been DESTROYED in the FIRE that lately occurred in Apollo Street.—Bombay Dated this 1 th Day of April, 1890.

TALAKCHAND SHAPURJI.

Particulars of the said Shares and Securities,

Names of Companies and Corporations.	Numbers of Shares.	Numbers of Certificates or Securities.	Names of persons in whose names the originals stood.
The Duke of Connaught Printing Press Ld.	2		Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji Bharucha.
The Port Canning and Land Improvement Co., Ld.	1	3,545	Do. do. do.
Do. do do do	1	1,319	Mr. Tullockchund Manockchund.
The Bank of Bombay	1	7,394	Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji Bharucha.
The Manockji Petit Spinning and Manufg. Co., Ld.	1	2,906	Do. do. do.
The Gordon Mills Co., Ld.	1	388	Do. do. do.
The People of India Spinning and Manufg. Co., Ld.	1	752	Do. do. do.
Do do do do	1	260	Mr. Tullockchund Manockchund.
Do do do do	1	228	Mr. Moteelall Bhughwandass.
Do do do do	1	751	Mr. Sobhagchund Tullockchund.
The Imperial Flour Mills Co., Ld	30	666 & 667; 672 at 699	Mr. Tullockchund Manockchund.
The Indian Cotton Co., Ld.	1	3,737	Do. do.
Do do do	1	2,737	Mr. Moteelall Bhugwandass.
Do do do	1	3,547	Mr. Sobhagchand Tullockchand.
Do do do	8	1957; 1958; 4350 at 4355	Mr. Shapoorji Burjorji Bharucha.
The Delhi & Northern India Flour Mills Co., Ld.	1	1099	Mr. Tullockchand Manockchand.
The Bapty Brothers Flour Mills Co., Ld	5	399 at 403	Mr. Eduljee Sheriarjee.
Do do do do do	10	1433 at 1442	Mr. James B. Latimer.
Do do do do do	10	1548 at 1557	Mr. John Marshall.
Do do do do do	5	803 at 806; 1788	Mr. Manockjee Pestonjee.
Do do do do do	5	807; 1789 at 1792	Mr. Merwanjee Sheriarjee.
Do do do do do	1	696	Mr. Nanabhoy Pestonjee.
Do do do do do	1	1000	Mr. Moteelall Bhughwandass.
Do do do do do	5	1057 at 1059; 1285 at 1286	Mr. Sobhagchand Tullockchand.
Do do do do do	16	75 at 79; 390 at 392; 1444 at 1448 & 1601	Mr. Tullockchand Manockchand.
The Mercantile Press Co., Ld.	11	Not known	Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha.
Do do do	75	Do	
Government Paper 4½ per cent. Rupees 505		Pieces of Rs. 100 each coupon.	Mr. Sobhagchand Tullockchand.
Port Trust Debenture Rupees 100	5		Mr. Shapurji Burjorji Bharucha.
The Maharaja of Mysore Mills Co., Ld	50	2356 at 2405	Do do. do.
Do do do do	10	2336 at 2345	Mr. John Law.

TALAKCHAND SHAPURJI.

SHIRT DEPARTMENT.

THORPE AND CO.

IN soliciting orders, we beg to inform our constituents that this Department is superintended by a First-class London Shirt Cutter: Gentlemen may rely on a well-fitting Shirt, strongly made, guaranteed to stand the rough usages of Indian washing.

SHIRTS.
Long Cloth; for wearing under Uniform.
Six for Rs. 20.

SHIRTS.
Pure Linen Fronts and Cuffs.
Six for Rs. 25.

SHIRTS.
Collars attached, Pure Linen Fronts, Cuffs, and Collars.
Six for Rs. 27.

SHIRTS.
The best Oxford Cloth, with Collars attached.
Six for Rs. 30.

SHIRTS.
French Cambric, newest Paris designs.
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SHIRTS.
Spun Silk, Cream-Colored Stripes and Checks, newest Patterns.
Each, Rs. 12-8.

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White Saxony Flannel for Cricketing or Lawn Tennis, well shrunk.
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Silk and Wool, Delightfully cool, in White and Fancy Patterns.
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Plain, Fancy wove Flannels.
Each, Rs. 8-8.

SHIRTS.
Ceylon Flannel, Shrinkless.
Each, Rs. 7-8.

Made to Measure, or ready for immediate use.

Patterns, with our Improved Self-measurement System, on application.

THORPE AND CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

INDIAN INDUSTRY,

Being reprint of two Letters to the *Bombay Gazette* and a Lecture by

F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas,
CAN BE HAD AT
E OFFICE OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE.
Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona,
,, COOPER, MADON and Co.,
,, THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta
,, HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.

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KHANDALLA HOTEL, Khandalla
IGUTPURI HOTEL, Igutpuri.

These HOTELS are spendidly situated, and [illegible] and distance from Railway Stations. Open to [illegible] every side, and commands a magnificent a[illegible] view all round.—Apply to [illegible] within easy [illegible] sea-breeze on [illegible] a charming

NANABHOY FRAM[illegible] [illegible] & SONS,
Khand[illegible] [illegible] alla and Igutpuri.

WILLS in four differ[illegible] [illegible] ent forms, Annas 8 each.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE COLUMBIA ELITE SKATING RINK,

OPPOSITE THE VICTORIA TERMINUS.
NOW OPEN TO THE PUBLIC.

EVERY EVENING, from 5 to 7-30 p.m., 8 annas.
Nights, from 8 30 to 11 p.m., Re. 1.
(Unless otherwise advertised.)

CHILDREN'S MATINEE.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON from 2 to 4 p.m. (only.)

WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY NIGHTS—Ladie Invitation Night—Ladies can procure Tickets free on application to the Manager at the Rink Office.

The Rink is also open for practice on MONDAYS WEDNESDAYS and FRIDAY MORNING from 7 to 10-30 a m. To the Sessions Ladies will be admitted free, Skates 8 Annas. And on TUESDAY'S WEDNESDAY'S and SATURDAY'S from 9 a m. to 12 noon. Admission 8 annas Skates Free.

On MONDAY, 21st APRIL, there will be a Chair-Obstacle Race of 5 laps; any competitor knocking a chair down will be disqualified.

On TUESDAY, 22nd, a Tug-of-War on Skates for Civilians of Bombay. Best two heats.

On WEDNESDAY, 23rd, One, Mill-Race for Amateur's.

On THURSDAY, 24th, a Boxing Match on Skates.

On FRIDAY, 25th, Free Invitation Night for the Officers and men of the Royal Navy, When a One-Mile Race will be competed for

On SATURDAY, 26th, 2nd Grand Spectacular Fancy Dress Carnival for Children.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Adults, General Admission, Re. 1; Front Row of Chairs, on Sides, Rs. 2; End Seats, Rs. 3; Children, 8 annas.

Skates Free to all Children in Fancy Dress.

Names of Costumes should be registered, and Tickets secured without delay.

Tickets are now on sale at the Rink Office.

N.B.—Skates purchased at any other place but at the Rink; will not be allowed to be used at the Rink.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s.s. "ROSARIO," arrived from HULL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of Lading for our counter-signature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be RESPONSIBLE for any damage whatever.

All CLAIMS must be presented for settlement within a FORTNIGHT of the Steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be ENTERTAINED.

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th April, 1890.

WARRANTED 18 CARAT GOLD,
GUARANTEED LONDON-MADE,
FULL SIZE ALBERT CHAIN
OF
BEAUTIFUL PATTERN.

CHUBB'S BOX AND LOCK MART.
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

J. NEUBERG,

MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

CIGARS, CIGARETTES and TOBACCOS.—From a long experience, both practical and experimental, as a General Tobacconist, I am warranted in assuring my constituents and the public in general, of my ability to give entire satisfaction as to character and quality of my manufactures and stock in trade. My special attention continues to be devoted to the development of every useful improvement tending to maintain the popularity of my goods.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES.—Replete with all the latest novelties, affording a selection not to be met elsewhere in India.

BENTWOOD FURNITURE.—As pioneer of this particular manufacture, and responsible for its first introduction into India, I continue to give this department my special attention. Purchasers will find this furniture out-and-out the most suitable for India.

TABLE LINEN, &c.—The attention of Mess Presidents, Club Secretaries, and General House-keepers is respectfully requested to this speciality, and the large and varied assortment kept in stock. Pronounced by all who have used it the very best Napery for India.

COOKING and WARMING STOVES.—In this department also I claim priority in the field and superior experience, confidently inviting comparison with other houses as regards variety of choice and General Equipment.

ENAMELLED IRON WARE.—These goods will be found of very superior quality, to which the ordinary export Enamelled Ware bears no comparison. Large stocks always on hand, ready for any emergency.

PHOTOGRAPHIC APPARATUS and MATERIALS.—Particular attention and care is devoted to this interesting department, and the large and increasing share of patronage received, is ample testimony to the High Class Quality of my goods, and their Special Fitness for the very varying conditions of climate in this immense continent. The greatest supervision exercised in keeping stock so as to ensure articles being issued in a fresh and satisfactory condition.

J. NEUBERG,
BOMBAY.

PERSONS who wish to obtain a fine RUBY from 1½ to 3 carats each, either loose or mounted in a Ring at a very reasonable price, may make their selection at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., 13, Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

FOR SALE
AT
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN'S BAZAAR.

JUST ARRIVED, a fresh supply of pair Horse, and single sets of English-made new Silver and Brass mounted Harnesses.

New handsome and light English-built Victorias, suitable for one or pair of Arabs, by L. Fulker of Salisbury.

A new English-built circular-fronted miniature Brougham by Watson of Lowestoft.

And one second-hand Calcutta-built Stanhope, with Brake.

TO BE LET FOR THE SEASON.

"Woodland," Porcupine Point, Matheran, lately done up and well furnished.

For particulars apply to
CUMMU JAFFER SULLEMAN & CO.

THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK, Ld. BOMBAY.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act.
Capital, Rs. 2,00,000 in Shares of Rs. 25 each.

LOANS.

LOANS OF RUPEES 100 and upwards granted on the security of GOVERNMENT PAPER JOINT STOCK SHARES and JEWELLERY at MODERATE RATES OF INTEREST.

ALL COMMUNICATIONS should be addressed "to THE NATIONAL MORTGAGE BANK," LIMITED BOMBAY.

LYALL, HENDERSON & Co.,
Secretaries and Agents.

OFFICES:—10 Church Gate Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

7, MARINE STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st inst, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms—

10 bales grey shirtings.
5 cases grey dhoties.
5 cases prints.
5 ,, white shirtings.
2 ,, flowered velvet.

On account and at the risk of the defaulting indentor, Abdool Cadur Abdool Hoosein Moorga—

Ex s.s. Cuba from Liverpool.

273-25 drums each 5 Imperial gallons Hanner's patent terpentine.

On account and at the risk of Abdoolally Tyebally—

102—S D & Co.—244 -1—3 cases playing cards.

11 cases Burmah cigars.

On account and at the risk of Messrs. P. N. Kerawalla and Co.—

30 boxes each 2 dozen bottles claret.

By order of the concerned and on account and at the risk of Hajee Sediek Hajee Hassum.—

7 cases coatings, trouserings and flannels.

AT 3 P.M.

1 second-hand serviceable brougham.
1 pair handsome well-matched strong bay walers.
1 strong second-hand wagonette.
1 pair handsome well-matched bay walers.

And any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF 185 BOXES OF BRANDY.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms by order of Messrs. Jamsetjee Bros. and Co., and on account and at the risk of Mr. Eduljee Bejunjee Lakdawalla, the undermentioned 185 boxes of Central Society of Vineyard Proprietors' brandy, landed ex s.s. Kaiser-i-Hind

BY 91 boxes quarts brandy 3 stars.
61 ,, ,, ,, 1 ,,
19 ,, pints ,, 1 ,,
14 ,, ½-pints ,, 1 ,,

The Customs and Town duties to be paid by purchasers.

SALE OF SUPERIOR BENTWOOD FURNITURE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their Rooms:—

A varied assortment of superior and specially selected bentwood furniture by Kohn, consisting of chairs with and without arms, revolving office chairs, ladies' arm and reclining chairs, &c., &c., all in black mahogany and natural colors, with newly patented screw feel, the whole being artistically designed.

SALE OF LAND AT CHIMBOOR, IN THE SUB-DISTRICT OF SALSETTE.

On FRIDAY, the 2nd May, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their Rooms, by order of Tucker Kullianjee Kessowjee, and on account and at the risk of Sadanund Kessoba, in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 4th day of September, 1886.

All those several pieces of land and also waste or varkas land, together with several kinds of trees and plants standing thereon, situate in the village called Chimboor, in the registration district of Tanna and sub-district of Salsette, formerly as well as now in the possession or occupation of the said Sadanund Kessoba, admeasuring in all 51 acres and 25¼ gounthas or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the property of Premjee Purshotum, and on the west, north and south by the open vacant ground of several persons, and the said land is assessed at an annual assessment of Rs. 127-1-6.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,

No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS.

SALE OF CERTAIN BUILDING FOR REMOVAL IN THE TOWN CUSTOM HOUSE.

Under instructions from the Executive Engineer, Presidency, the undersigned will sell for removal by Public Auction, THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st April, 1890, at 2 p.m., on the premises, all the materials of the above building known as the Looking House.

SALE of Engineer's Plant, Steam-Crane, Centrifugal Pumps, Crab Winches, Pumice, Grinding Mills, Road Rollers, Ornamental Railways, &c., &c.

Under instructions from Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 23rd April 1890, at 2 p.m., at Nesbit Road (Byculla) Store Yard, (the old store yard of Messrs. Glover and Co.), the Engineers' plant belonging to Messrs. Glover & Co., consisting of 10" and 3" centrifugal pumps, foot valves, W. I. piping, pumice, grinding mills and spare rollers, crab winches, iron work of derricks, steel wire rope, C. I. brake, fly wheel, brass cocks, steam pressure gauges, &c., &c., and belonging to Messrs. R. and Co., the following:—American hay press, hot air engine, ten-ton steam-crane complete, by Alexander Chaplin and Co, bullock carts, trucks, trollies, iron tanks, ornamental railings, road rollers, W. I. Bars, C. I., ram, crank shaft. W. I. anchor, wooden doors, windows, and pannels, &c., &c.

SALE OF Materials used for Illuminating the Public Buildings on the Esplanade.

Under instructions from Khanbahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban Esq. C. E.; Executive Engineer Presidency, the undersigned will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 24th April, 1890, at 2 p.m., at the Executive Engineer, Presidency's Store Yard, Esplanade; the whole of the materials of used for illuminating the Public Buildings, consisting a number of variegated lamps of sorts and sizes, coir ropes, Manilla ropes, single and double pulley blocks, solid bamboos, bamboo tokers, ladders, planks, teak rafters, tin wick holders, tin oil cans, and some old material for building purposes.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.

Suit No. 266 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejeee.................................Plaintiff.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass ....Defendant.

Suit No. 266 of 1889.

Wagjee Corejee and Dhunjee Mowjee....Plaintiffs.
vs.
Premjee Tricumdass.................................Defendants.

SALE of valuable landed properties, situate at Wadach Gadi, Cazee Syed Street, and Walkeshwar, Malabar Hill, without the Fort of Bombay.

Notice is hereby given, that under the directions of Wagjee Corejee, the plaintiff in the abovenamed suits, and pursuant to the terms of the consent decree passed in the above suits on the 21st day of September, 1889, the immoveable properties mentioned in the said decree and more particularly described at the foot hereof, will be put up for sale by Public Auction by Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co., the Auctioneers, on the respective dates mentioned at the foot hereof at the respective premises unless previously disposed of by private sale.

At 4 p. m. on MONDAY, the 5th May, 1890,
LOT No. 1.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in the Cazee Syed Street bearing assessment No. 31, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 715, new No. 6430, old Survey No. 51, and new Survey No. 2538, and containing by admeasurement 197 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the Cazee Syed Street, on the west by the sweepers' passage, on the north by the property of Gocooldass Madhowjee, and on the south by the property of Dhunjee Tojee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p. m. on TUESDAY, the 6th May, 1890.
LOT No. 2.

All that piece of land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in new Bunder Wada Street or Wadachi Gadi, bearing the Assessment No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 507 new No. 6158, old Survey No. 641, new Survey No. 2,248, and containing by admeasurement 211 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east and west by the public road, on the north by the house of Damjee Narronjee, and on the south by the house of Premjee Tricumdass, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p. m. on WEDNESDAY, the 7th May, 1890.
LOT No 3.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate on the western side of Shamjee Hussajee Street or Bunder Wada, at Wadachi Gadi, bearing the assessment No. 14, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 508, new No. 6159, old Survey No. 938 new Survey No. 2248, and containing by admeasurement 321 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by Shamjee Hussajee Street, on the west by the Dungree Joao DeSouza Street, on the north by the property of Jeewan Calliau, and on the south by the property of Lilla Narron, and the said property has been formerly and are now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and his tenants.

At 4 p. m. on THURSDAY, the 8th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 4.

All that piece of Government land, together with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Bunder Wada at Wadachi Gadi, without the Fort of Bombay, bearing the Municipal No. 13, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 535, new No. 6160, old Survey No. 933, new Survey No. 2250, and containing by admeasurement 172 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by the public road called the Wadachi Gadi or Bunder Street, on the west by the public road called the Dungri Jao DeSouza Street, on the north by the public passage and the house of Bhanjee Nursey, and on the south by the property of Wagjee Dewjee, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of the tenants of Premjee Tricumdass.

At 4 p m. on FRIDAY, the 9th May, 1890.
LOT NO. 5.

All that piece of Government land, together with the bungalow and other outbuildings thereon, situate at Malabar Hill, bearing Assessment Nos 32, 33, and 34, and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 34, new No. 11297, old Survey No. 18, new Survey No. 7257, old No. 55, new No. 11298, old Survey No. 19, new Survey No. 7267, old No. 53 new No. 11299, and old Survey Nos. 20, 21, 22, 23, 25, 26, 27, 28 new Survey No. 7257, old No. 69, new No. 11300 old Survey No. 21, new Survey No. 7267 and old No. 64, new No. 11601, old Survey No. 128, and new Survey No. 7257, and containing by admeasurement [illegible] square yards or thereabouts, and the said property has been formerly and is now in the occupation of Premjee Tricumdass and is bounded on the east by the Government land, on the west by the public road, on the north by the property of Nathoo Rowjee, and on or towards the south by the property of Bhaishunker Nanabhoy.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

EVERY MAN interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent post free.—Mr. E. NORTON, 219,4 High Holborn London, Eng.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF COMMISSARIAT STORES.

On MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 12 noon, Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will, under instructions from the Chief Commissariat Officer, sell by Public Auction at the Commissariat Stores, Town Barracks—

Unserviceable stores returned by corps, &c.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT PAREL, NEAR GOVERNMENT HOUSE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order of Raghoba Govindji, the executor of the late Govind Pandoorungji, the mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of Moroba Raghowji, since deceased, Bickoba Moroba and Mookund Moreckjee, the mortgagors, the following landed property.—

All that piece of foundary ground, with the dwelling-house standing thereon situate outside the Fort of Bombay, at Parel, near Government House in the sub-district of Mandvie, assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 194 containing by admeasurement 196 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the east by a public lane, on the west and north by the property of Muddun Crusthaji, and on the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

On THURSDAY the 24th instant, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their Room of a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, twist, &c.—

5 cases white handkerchiefs.
18 cases white embroidered muslin,
1 case embroidered net.
2 cases colored prints.
2 cases colored diamond thread.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,

No 22, APOLLO STREET.

BONA FIDE SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 21st, & TUESDAY, the 22nd April, at 1 p.m., each day, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Breach Candy, opposite Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome French-polished plain and carved household furniture, made by Liberty and Co., London, Wimbridge, "John Roberts" and Alex. Mackay, a first-rate full-sized slate billiard table by "John Roberts and Co.," with balls, cues, lamps, &c., complete. A handsome mahogany grand square pianoforte by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," in very good order, best plate-ware, rich crockery and glass-ware, first-rate oil paintings, rich table ornaments, [illegible], Cashmere work ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of W. RICHARDSON, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.

The property of another gentleman—
1 military saddle and bridle complete.
2 gentlemen's saddle and bridle.
1 set of brass-mounted single harness.

SWITCHBACK RAILWAY.

The Bombay Switchback Railway in complete running order will be sold by Auction by Messrs BENNETT and Co, as it stands on the premises, on THURSDAY next, the 24th instant, at 4 p.m., (if not previously disposed of) by private sale.

AUCTION SALE OF 2 PADDLE STEAM LAUNCHES.

On FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Apollo Bunder.

The paddle steam launch "Silvia" (40 by 9 by 6), carries over 150 passengers, and draws only 2 feet of water.

The paddle steam launch "Wymph," (36 by 4 by 3½) carries over 50 passengers, and draws 1¼ feet of water only, The Launches are at present lying at Apollo Bunder, where they can be seen at any time.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On SATURDAY, the 26th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 50 Custom House, opposite the Custom House, the valuable handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, glass and crockery-ware, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of A. B. Smith, Esq.

The property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

On MONDAY, the 28th inst. at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co, are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the "The Ridge," Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved French-polished household furniture, best plated-ware, very rich crockery and glassware, a mahogany grand square piano by "Schiedmayer and Soehne," first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, a handsome bay Arab galloway quite to ride and drive, an handsome English-built victoria in very good order by "Windover" sets of single harness, &c., &c., the property of P. Baun, Esq., proceeding to Europe.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

BONA FIDE SALE.

On TUESDAY, the 29th inst, at 1 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Grange, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French polished plain household furniture by Wimbridge and Jamsetjee Nowrojee, also open carved black wood furniture, glass and crockery ware, a mahogany upright cottage piano by Soundy and Co., a handsome strong bay waler gelding 15-2, 9 years old, a collection of choice rare plants in tubs and pots, &c, &c, the property of J. W. ORR, Esq.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale

On WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Breach Candy, opposite Scandal Point, the very valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, of the latest design, made to order by Wimbridge and John Roberts, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases rich Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinks' table and hanging lamps, &c., the property of R. BRANSON, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 18th April, 1890.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombay, are now supplying seventy Military Messes and twenty Clubs with the finest Vintage WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

PAGE AND SANDEMAN	Pall Mall, London.
JUSTERINI AND BROOKS	Pall Mall, London.
CHRISTOPHER & Co.	Pall Mall, London.
POMMERY AND GRENO	Rheims.
LANSON PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
PERRIER JOUET & Co	Epernay.
HEIDSICK & Co	Rheims.
AYALA & Co	Cheteau d'Ay
ERNEST IRROY	Rheims.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
DAUMAL ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
COSSART, GORDON & Co.	Madeira.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	London.
VAN ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms-am-Rhein.
NATH JOHNSTON & SONS	Bordeaux.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith, N.B.
SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
HUNGARIAN GOVT. CELLARS.	Budapest.
H. T. CRESWELL & Co.	Gibraltar.

PHIPSON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES,

Specially selected and shipped by Messrs. BLANDY BROS. & Co., of London.

THE "BLANDY" BRANDS.

DIRECT SUPPLY SYSTEM.

MADEIRAS—From the celebrated "Blandy Stock" 8 qualities, from Rs. 23-8 to Rs. 58-12 per dozen quarts.

PORTS—From Hooper Brothers, Oporto, 4 qualities, from Rs. 18-8 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.

SHERRIES—From Manuel Gaztelu E. Yriarta, Cadiz, 6 qualities, from Rs. 19 to Rs. 28 per dozen quarts.

CHAMPAGNES—From Henriot and Co., Rheims, 4 qualities, from Rs. 48 to Rs. 60 per dozen quarts.

CLARETS—From Le Fils D'A. Leon Aine, Bordeaux, 3 qualities, from Rs. 16 to Rs. 24 per dozen quarts.

HOCKS—From Meyer & Coblenz, Bingin-am-Rhein. 2 qualities (Still), from Rs. 21 to Rs. 25 per doz. qts. 2 ,, (Sparkling), from Rs. 40 to Rs. 53 per doz qts,

WHISKIES, SCO.—From Pattison, Elder and Co. Leith. 2 qualities, from Rs, 28 to Rs. 32 per doz. qts.

WHISKIES, SCO—From Ross and Cameron, Inverness, 3 qualities, from Rs. 31 to Rs. 40 per doz. qts.

Detailed List of Prices and Terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO.,
APOLLO HOUSE, FORT, BOMBAY,
Sole Agents for the Presidency.

NOTES
INDIAN LAND REVENUE.
FOR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
BY
TODAR MAL

Price, Re. 1, Postage half anna.

Copies can be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO. LD.

ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILL-WRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

A GREAT WANT SUPPLIED!

TRADE MARK.
VALVOLINE

THE ONLY BEST EVER OFFERED LUBRICANT!

Sole Agents for Messrs. Leonard & Ellis' Celebrated Valvoline Oils for Cylinders and Machinery.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers.

,, Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.

,, The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel, and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Galloways and Cochrane's Boilers, Shank's Engines, Contractors' Pumps and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c.

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON;
AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS,
NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

WANTED,—LADY NURSES

TO drive out Influenza, Malarious, Intermittent, and Bilious Fevers from Bombay and other Presidencies by the use of

BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE OR PILLS.

Mr. P. B. PRESS, Proprietor, Fort Coach Factory:—"I have found BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE highly efficacious, after having tried it on several men of my factory, who were suffering from the prevailing Fever. By its use my Factory is again in working order.

Akhbar-i-Soudagar, the leading Merchants' paper, writes on the 15th March 1890—We have tried with success Dr. BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE on several workmen of our Printing Department, who were suffering from the Influenza Epidemic. We strongly recommend to the public the use of Batliwalla's Ague Mixture in cases of Influenza.

Up-country orders for BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS should be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & CO., PHILLIPS & CO., &c., &c., at Re. 1 per bottle.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1890.

KING, KING, & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other Lines on favourable terms, and FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

SECOND SALOON accommodation by the P. & O. Line secured at very low rates. Special attention given to the grouping of passengers and selection of Berths, so as to secure their comfort on the voyage For this purpose a Register is kept free of charge, and intending Travellers are recommended to forward their names for registration at as early a date as possible, so as to ensure satisfactory arrangements being made.

PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. Henry S. King & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. King, Baillie & Co. Messrs. King, King & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles, and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.

SPECIAL arrangements have been made for the convenience of Ladies and Children travelling alone.

BAGGAGE CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at Low rates; Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent godown accommodation furnished, and every facility given for examination.

IMPORTERS can rely on their goods being cleared promptly, economically, and safely; a large and experienced staff, many of whom have been twenty years and upwards in Messrs. King, King & Co.'s employ, being constantly in attendance on the Bunder, and at the Custom House.

LOANS granted on easy terms, Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principa towns of the world.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.

CORRESPONDENCE INVITED, and a copy of Messrs. King, King & Co.'s "Handbook for Homeward bound Passengers" forwarded on application, free of charge,

KING, HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA.

KING, BAILLIE & Co.,
LIVERPOOL.

HENRY S. KING & Co., London.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR NATIONAL D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.
CAPITAL ....£3,200,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
BANK OF ENGLAND.
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

LONDON OFFICE, 32 Threadneedle Street, E. C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods, at rates to be obtained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDITS payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.

DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks, received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

X. CASTELLI,
Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (LIMITED).

HEAD OFFICE—39*a*, Threadneedle Street, London.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL £933,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL £166,500
RESERVE FUND £140,000

LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND.
NATIONAL PROVINCIAL BANK OF ENGLAND,
NATIONAL BANK OF SCOTLAND, Ld.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Interest is allowed on Fixed Deposits—For 12 months, at 5 per cent. per annum, and for shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, Colombo, Rangoon, Mandalay, and Delhi It grants Drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

THE AGRA BANK, LIMITED.

CAPITAL—£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND—£1,05,000.

BOMBAY BRANCH.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received available at any time, for Remittance to England in the Bank's Bills and interest allowed thereon at the rate of 3 (three) per cent. per annum.

DEPOSITS are also received for fixed periods on terms which may be learnt on application.

DRAFTS granted at the exchange of the day on London, Scotland, Ireland, and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

CIRCULAR NOTES issued, negotiable in the principal places in Europe.

GOVERNMENT and other STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold, and the safe custody of the same undertaken.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected; and every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency transacted.

All Remittances should be made payable to the Agra Bank, Limited.

JAMES GREENWOOD,
Manager.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

PAID-UP CAPITAL $7,500,000
RESERVE FUND $4,400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF PROPRIETORS .... } $7,500,000

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

COURT OF DIRECTORS:
Chairman—W. H. FORBES, Esq.
Deputy-Chairman—H. L. DALRYMPLE, Esq.

Hon. John Bell-Irving.
W. G. Brodie, Esq.
T. E. Davies, Esq.
J. F. Holliday, Esq.
Hon. B. Layton.

S. C. Michaelson, Esq.
J. S. Moses, Esq.
L. Poesnecker, Esq.
N. A. Siebs, Esq.
E. A. Solomon, Esq.

Chief Manager—G. E. NOBLE, Esq.

LONDON BANKERS—LONDON & COUNTY BANKING Co., LD.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

Amoy.
Bankok.
Batavia.
Bombay.
Calcutta.
Foochow.
Peking

Hankow.
Hiogo.
Iloilo.
Lyons.
Manila.
New York.
Hamburg

Penang.
Saigon.
San Francisco
Singapore.
Tientsin.
Yokohama.

BOMBAY AGENCY.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. daily balances.

On Fixed Deposits, for 12 months, at 5 per cent. Terms for shorter periods on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on London, and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

DAVID JACKSON,
Acting Agent.

Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at Mangoe Lane, Calcutta.

KASHMIR CARPETS &c.

THE undersigned are prepared to execute orders on favourable terms for Kashmir Carpets, Rugs Silver and Copper Ware, Pushmina Cloth, Pushmina Embroidery on Pushmina—Curtains &c. Circular and Trade Rates on application.

HADOW & CO.
Merchants and Manufacturers,
Kashmir and Rawalpindi.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional), Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

CONTAMINATIONS

of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottle. Thousands of Testimonials.

NOTICES.

A GENERAL MEETING of the FRIENDS of the late Mr. George [illegible], will be held in the Port Trust Office, on MONDAY, the 21st inst. at 5-15 p.m., to consider the Report of the Committee appointed at last Meeting, and such other business as may be brought before it.

THOMAS H. GREIG,
Hon. Secy. M. M. Committee.

Bombay, 18th April, 1890.

A MINING ENGINEER, thoroughly experienced in the Brazils and Africa, in the prospecting for Diamonds and other Precious Stones, would undertake to prospect on Private or Public Lands, on a Salary and Commission. Highest references given. Apply

G. JACKSON, M. E.
Good Hope Hotel, Kimberley, South Africa,
or to the office of this paper.

NOTICE.

I DO hereby give notice that from the 18th instant till the end of May next, any DOG FOUND STRAYING in the STREETS or beyond the enclosure of the house of the Owner of such Dog will be DESTROYED in accordance with the provisions of Section CXVI of Act XIII of 1856.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 17th April, 1890.

THE CLYDESDALE DYEING AND MANUFACTURING, Co., LD., (IN LIQUIDATION.)

THE LIQUIDATORS are prepared to receive TENDERS for the purchase of the immoveable and moveable property of the Company, particulars of which can be obtained at their office, Graham's Buildings, Parsee Bazaar Street.

JOHN MARSHALL,
J. M. DRENNON,
N. J. GAMUDIA. } Liquidators.

Bombay, 9th April, 1890.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of NEW BUSINESS received by the ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE during the First Three Months of the Years 1889 and 1890.

Years.	Number and Amount of Proposals received during these months.	
	Number.	Amount.
1889	536	14,41,600
1890	588	19,40,500

⁂ The very germ of the Provision of Life Assurance consists in its being—PROMPTLY ADOPTED.

Prospectuses and Forms of Proposal or effecting Assurance may be obtained from any of the Agents, or from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F I A.,
Manager and Actuary.

HEAD OFFICE—ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SUPPLY BILLS or TELEGRAPHIC transfers on the following treasuries are now available at the Accountant General's Office. Terms can be ascertained on application there,

Surat, Dhulia, Belgaum, Bijapur, Sholapur, Dharwar, Ahmadnagar, and Rajkote.

A. F. COX,
Accountant General.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 367 of 1888.

PESTONJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WARDEN and DOSSIBAI, Administratrix of FRAMJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WARDEN, deceased of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants residing at No. 6, Mody Street, within the Fort of Bombay ....Plaintiffs.

vs.

SORABJEE DOSSABHAI FRAMJEE PESTONJEE EDULJEE MISTRY, BUCHUBAI, Widow of BOMONJEE COWASJEE TUBACK and HEERJEEBHOY BOMONJEE WARDEN of Bombay, Parsee inhabitants residing at Colaba, Cowasjee Patel Street, and Frere Road, and Colaba, respectively within and without the Fort of Bombay.........Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Order of the High Court of Judicature at Bombay made in the above suit and bearing date the twenty-first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and ninety, Notice is hereby given that all persons claiming debts or liabilities affecting the estate of Hormusjee Framjee Warden, late of Bombay Parsee Inhabitant, deceased, the Testator in the pleadings in the above suit mentioned who died at Bombay on or about the twenty-sixth day of July one thousand eight hundred and eighty five, are hereby required to file such claims in writing in my office in the Court House within one Calendar month from the date hereof, or in default thereof they will be peremptorily excluded from the benefit of the said order.—Dated this seventh day of April 1890.

CHARLES E. FOX,
Commissioner.

FOX-HOUNDS FOR SALE.

A FEW COUPLE belonging to the Bombay Hunt are for sale. Hounds in good health and condition. No reasonable offer will be refused. Applications to be sent to the undersigned

G. K. REMINGTON,
The Kennels, Worlee.

TO SEED CRUSHERS.

FOR SALE, Patent Rotary Steam heated OIL MILLS Manufactured by the well-known Firm of Rose, Downs, and Thompson, of Hull, England. One H.P. required for each Machine. Price Rs. 150. Quite new. Drawings on application to.

Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
Bombay.

WANTED.

A PARTNER with Rs. 15 or 20,000 capital, to take up a one-third or an half Share in an established business, situated in a large city, with every mercantile facility. The business is a very paying one, and a partner is sought as opportunities have been afforded for enlarging it greatly. For further detailed particulars apply to "ALPHA," care of *Bombay Gazette.* All communications are to be considered strictly private.

SWIFT & FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY GROOM & Co.—BOMBAY.
GRINDLAY & Co.—CALCUTTA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept. No COMMISSION charged. INTEREST allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance when not under Rs. 1,000. ACCOUNTS rendered half-yearly up to 30th June and 31st December. CHEQUE and PASS BOOKS furnished. GOVERNMENT CURRENCY NOTES of any circle of payment and approved CHEQUES on CALCUTTA and MADRAS received at par. CHEQUES on LONDON cashed or sent for collection.

PAY and PENSIONS realised free of charge except when under guarantee to Government.

INSURANCES.

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE CO.

FUNDS EXCEED 7½ MILLIONS STERLING.

REDUCED LIFE RATES. Large Bonuses Fire Risks on Mills, and every description of property at LOW RATES.

RITCHIE, STEUART AND Co.,
Agents.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.

Funds in Government Securities and remain in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.

For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F. I. A.,
Secretary.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE LIFE AND MARINE.

CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

FUNDS EXCEED—£1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up	Last Half-Yearly. Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	500	4 pr. ct.	930
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	980
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	5 pr. ct.	930
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	125
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£25
Char. Mercantile	30,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	380
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	60,000	$125	all	17½ pr.ct.	..
National Bank of India	37,320	£25	£12½	5 pr. ct.	180
New Oriental Bank	50,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	170

PRESS COMPANIES.

				Yearly.	
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,150
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all	18 pr. ct.	450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,100	1,100	60	700xd
Apollo	750	2,400	2,200	Nil.	240
Bellary	187	1,000	1,000	Rs. 45	385xd
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	20	140
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200	16	90
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	55	335
East India	350	1,000	1,000	130	1,230
English Press and Manfg. Co., Ld.	400	250	..	...	195
Fort	150	8,500	8,500	150	1,150
French	300	500	all	50	525
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	450	500	60	450
Khangaum	240	450	450	45	410
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	pr. ct.	500
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	Nil.	60
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	50	435
Munmar M.	1,000	250	all	25	177½
New Berar	1,200	500	500	45	550
New Indian	4,000	125	125	11	87½
Prince of Wales	600	500	500	40	345
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	50	60	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	25	500
Sind and Panjab Co	100	1,000	1,000	25	1,150
Sind	400	2,000	750	50	480
Volkart	..	1,000	all	60	615

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G I. P. R. Gt 5 per ct	...	£100	All	at 5 p.c	2,550
B. B. & C. I. R. Guarantced 5 per cent	...	£ 18	...	at 5 p.c	420

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

				Last half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad	600	1,000	1,000	90	1,300
Alfred Manufacture	1,000	500	500	Nil.	100 Nl.
Alliance	1,500	1,000	all	Nil.	440
Albert Edward Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	Noml.
Anglo-Indian	9,345	100	100	Nil.	65
Bellary S & W Co, Ld (Bellary)	871	500	all	25	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	630
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co	600	500	500	20	390
Central India	3,750	500	500	45	870
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	40	875
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	15	535
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700	700	10	600
Cooria Mills	800	1,000	1,000	40	425
David Mill	1,400	500	500	15	450
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	900
Empress	2,100	500	all	15	500
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Nil.	420
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	115
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	40	730
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	750
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	15	490
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	35	690xd
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	Nil.	350
Indian Manfg.	600	1,000	1,000	50	890xd
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	15	540
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	350
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,600	250	250	7½	242½
ewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	45	815
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	550
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil.	200 nom
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Nil.	520
Leopold	3,500	100	100	5	149
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	705
Madras United	360	1,000	1,000	100	1,850xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Mahboob Shahi Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	9 pr. ct.	500nom
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	all	50	1,125
Mazagon	5,000	250	250	Nil.	87½
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	75	1,565
Maharaj Mysore & M Co	4,500	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	250
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Nil	590
Oriental	5,725	625	625	10	350
People of India	1,000	250	250	Nil.	65
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	50	900
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	25	1,590
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	60	1,235
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Nil.	350
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil.	115
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	275
Sun Mills, Ld	1,300	250	250	Nil.	255
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	560
Syadesh Mills	3,000	500	500	Nil.	255
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	Nil.	400
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Nil.	375
Queen Mills	670	1,000	1,000	50	725
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	50	920xd

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 150	200 150	Rs. 15 Rs. 7½	200 150
Badham Pile & Co., Ld	4,000	100	100	Rs. 14	140
apty Co., Ld.	625	00	185	Nil	45
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld				6 p.c.	60
Bombay Flour Mill Co	750	500	500	10 p.c.	725
Bombay Ice Co. Ld	1,250	100	100	Rs. 5	81
Bombay & Burmah Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	180	Rs. 180	3,275
Do (3rd Issue)	2,000	62	45	Rs. 45	820
Municipal Bonds	...	...	...	p.c	105
Clydesdale Dyeing Co	1,000	500		...	..
Cooper Madon Ld	3,000	100	100	Rs	8
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000	500	500	Nil	40 nl
Delhi and Northern India Flour	1,500	200	200	...	167½
Geyer & Co. Ld.	500	100	40	...	40
Indian Guaranteed Suretyship As	5,000	100	10	10 p.c.	1
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co., Ld	42,000	25	25		4½
Kurrachee Ligtherage	500	256	250	Rs. 10	70
Kemp & Co. Ld	4,000	200	175	Rs. 25½	360
Marcks & Co., Ld.	4,000	00	100	Rs. 10	70
Napier Hotel Co	300	100	100	13 p.c.	70
Do Foundry	500	100	100	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life As	5,000	200	50	10 p.c	205
Oriental Loan Asso	5,000	20	20	8 p.s	20
Port Canning Co	6,000	000	1,000	Rs. 20	365
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	5	50
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	Rs.	99
Soundy & Co., Ld.	1,000	100	...	9 p.c.	100
Southwell and Austin	1,000	...	95	...	80
Telephone and Co., Ld.	19,000	25	500	Rs. 5-8	11½
Treacher and Co., Ld.	1,305	500	100	Rs. 85	1,225
Thacker & Co., Ld	1,500	100		Rs. 10	130
Western India Flour	000	1	125	Nil.	35
T M Mody & Co					80
Bhownugger City P. & M. Co., Ld	550	250	250	Rs. 15	230

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

APRIL 20.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.

America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.

Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.

Telegrams in code or cipher for Khartonou (Porto Novo), on the West Coast of Africa, are prohibited.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Second Criminal Sessions, 10 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3 p.m.
Distribution of Prizes, Theistic Association, 8-30 p.m.
Mr. George Manson, Memorial Meeting, 5-15 p.m.
Bombay Natural History Society, 5-15 p.m.,
Music at the Yacht Club 5-45 p.m.
Frere-Fletcher School Entertainment, 8-30 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived on the 19th:—Rozario (s), from Hull; and Chupra (s), Akyab.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed on the 19th:—Akbar (s), for Aden, Jedah, &c.; Liscard (s). Trieste and Venice; and St. Fillans (s), Havre, Yesterday:—Singapore (s), for Genoa; and ship Filkhurst, Calcutta.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Rosario and the s. s. Amana entered the dock on Friday and Saturday respectively.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Chupra entered and the s. s. Akbar left the dock on Saturday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 22nd April, 1890, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 27, *viz.*, 1s. 5½d. per rupee.

NOTICE TO JURYMEN.—Gentlemen of the Special Jury are not required to attend again this Sessions unless they see a notice to the contrary in this paper.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Colombo, Penang, Singapore, and Hong Kong, per extra s. s. Thisbe, will be closed at the General Post Office at 10 a.m. on Tuesday the 22nd instant.

CAMA AND ALLBLESS HOSPITALS ENDOWMENT FUND.—The honorary secretary acknowledges, with thanks, a donation of Rs. 500 from the trustees of the late Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Allbless for the purchase of instruments for the Allbless Hospital.

ANNIVERSARY OF THE GREAT SHIVAJI.—The anniversary birthday celebration of the great Shivaji, founder of the Maratha Kingdom, will be held this evening at 7-30 by the Maratha Aykya Jeehak Sabha, in Kadusker's Mahajanwady, near Umercarry Post Office.

BOMBAY NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY.—The usual monthly meeting will be held this afternoon at the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, at 5-15 p.m., when the following papers will be read:—1.—Description of a new fungus, "Accidium esculentum, nov. sp.," by Drs. A. Barclay and D. Prain. 2.—Notes on the Horse and Cattle Show held in Bombay in March, 1890, by J. H. Steel, A.V.D.

FIRE AT MAZAGON.—A fire broke out on Friday in a Jute Pressing Factory, owned by Pragjee Heerjee & Co., at Gunpowder Bunder, Mazagon. Smoke was seen issuing from some loose jute, which was lying ready for being pressed in-to bales. The Port Trust water carts, which were engaged watering the roads there at the time, were utilised to extinguish the fire which was accomplished in a short time. The origin of the fire is attributed to careless *biddee*-smoking, and the damage done is estimated at Rs. 50.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 4th Bombay Rifles will play the following programme at the Yacht Club this evening, at 5-45 o'clock:—

Song	There is a green Hill far away	Gounod.
Valse	Tanz Jubilanten	Fahrbach.
Serenade	Standschen	Schubert.
Valse	La Gitana	Bucalossi.
Selection	La Fille Du Tambour Major	Hartmann
Po'ka	The Holly Bush	Godfrey.

DEATH OF MR. JAIRAM NARRONJEE.—This gentleman, who was a member of the firm of Messrs. Jairam Narronjee and Sons, brokers to Messrs. Benn, Ashley and Co., and to Messrs. W. and A. Graham and Co., Kurrachee, and Agents of the Morarjee Gokaldass Spinning and Weaving Company, &c., died at his residence on Saturday last. Out of respect to his memory, the New Piece-Goods Bazaar, of which he was a part proprietor, was closed.

A CHILD RUN OVER and KILLED.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at Carwar Street, respecting the death of a girl named Yellama, aged 2 years. On Friday while deceased was playing about on the road in front of her parents' house, she ran up against a municipal water-cart that was passing, when she was knocked down, and a wheel of the cart passing over her head, killed her on the spot. The driver had no time to call out or pull up. The verdict was that the death of Yellama was caused by injuries received by her having been accidentally run over by a municipal water-cart.

HOUSEBREAKING AT WORLI.—Dadoba Ramchundra, residing at 1st Worli Pacadi, reports that his house was broken into on the night of the 17th instant, the thieves having gained entrance through a hole made in the wall beneath a window. A large box were broken open and gold and silver ornaments and silk wearing apparel, of the collective value of Rs. 500, was stolen. The thieves, it appears, were disturbed by a woman calling out "thief, thief", whereupon they dropped the bundle containing the silk wearing apparel and gold and silver ornaments, and made off with only a small box, containing five silver idols, valued at Rs. 13.

THE "RAST GOFTAR" DEFAMATION CASE.—Mr. Kirkpatrick, barrister-at-law, made an application on Saturday to Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts, that the *Rast Goftar* case, which was coming on to-day, might be postponed to another date, as both he and Mr. P. M. Mehta, counsels for the defence and prosecution, were engaged at the Sessions in the High Court, and would be unable to attend the Court. Mr. Kirkpatrick informed his Worship that he made this appeal himself without having been communicated with by the parties concerned. But should the Court pleased to meet his request, he would inform complainant's solicitors of the fact. The Magistrate intimated that he would hear the appeals of the parties concerned to-day.

THE "ARYABHAGINI."—We have received five numbers of the *Aryabhagini*, a monthly magazine for the use of ladies, edited and published by Manakbai Lad. The magazine contains articles on education and social reform, which, it is claimed, are very instructive and useful to ladies. The magazine is said to be generally read by Hindu ladies, as we find in it some names of the ladies from Bombay and also from the moffusil, who have solved the puzzles given in it. There was a great want of such a magazine among Hindu ladies whose education is neglected on their being withdrawn from schools after their marriages; and we are glad that it has been supplied by Manakbai Lad. The magazine deserves support from those who take an interest in female education and social reform.

FATAL LEAP OVER A BALCONY.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at Argyle Road, respecting the death of a Hindoo woman, named Ruttonbai, aged 19 years. About a fortnight ago she was seized with a fit, and since that time she had been unable to speak, and refused all food. About 2 p.m. on Friday she went amissing from her room, and on her mother-in-law looking over the balcony found her lying in the street, and a crowd of people round her. She was dead. Fifteen days ago she tried to jump over the same balcony, when she was prevented by a woman named Mittabai. The verdict was that the death of Ruttonbai was caused by injuries received by jumping from the balcony of the fourth storey of a house while in an unsound state of mind.

RIDING AT ANCHOR WITHOUT A LIGHT.—At the instance of Captain J. B. Mackay, the Assistant Conservator of the Port, two Arab *tindals* named Baba Bawoodeen and Suggar Bin Hoosein, were charged before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts, on Saturday, with having infringed the regulations of the Port in not carrying a light at their vessel's masthead while at anchor in the harbour. The first accused Baba informed the Court that he had a light on board his boat at the time when he was arrested. This was confirmed by Captain Mackay, but owing to its very low position it was impossible to notice it. The magistrate fined Baba Rs. 5. The position of the second accused's boat of 550 tonnage was, as the Captain stated, a very dangerous one, as it lay at anchor in midstream to the right of Cross Island. Suggar was accordingly fined Rs. 25, and advised to carry out the regulations whilst lying in Port.

POCKET-PICKING AT THE PRINCE'S DOCK.—Constable Moore charged Nur Tyeb and Dada Lateb on Saturday, before Mr. Cooper, at the Esplanade Police Courts, with having stolen a purse containing Rs. 10-2-9 from the pocket of one Devasi Veerpal. Whilst Devasi was standing in the Prince's Dock, whither he had repaired to pay his respects to a Maharaj on board the s. s. Hindoo, he became aware, on putting his hand into his pocket, that his purse was missing. Giving up all hopes of its recovery the complainant left the dock. He had not proceeded far, however, when he saw the two accused in the custody of a Port Trust sepoy, who asked him if he had lost any money. It appears both the accused had been arrested with having been found with the purse and the money, which they were counting behind a goods' waggon in the docks. The complainant recognised his purse, and reported the matter to the police. As the second accused Dada Lateb had three previous convictions against him, he was sentenced to undergo nine months' rigorous imprisonment in the House of Correction. Nur Tyeb was sent to the Common Jail for three months.

SUICIDES.—An inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at Parel Road, respecting the death of a woman, named Baya, aged 16 years. Deceased was the daughter of Balloo Babajee, a mill labourer. She was married, but has been living with her parents. She and her mother frequently quarrelled about her work. Deceased worked at the Great Eastern Mill. When the mill closed on Friday evening deceased was returning home with her sister, when she deliberately went to the tank, near the Petit Mill, and jumped into it. Her sister, Suggoonee, raised an alarm; people came and her body was recovered with a drag about 8 p.m. The verdict was that the death of Baya was caused by her having committed suicide by drowning herself in a tank.—Another inquest was held by the Coroner on Saturday, at Wittulwady, respecting the death of a Brahmin mendicant, named Shamjee Morarjee, aged 35 years. For the last seven days he suffered from fever anp became delirious about 6 p. m. on Friday last. About 8 a. m. on Saturday he jumped out of a window and falling in the passage was killed on the spot. The verdict was that the death of Shamjee Morarjee was caused by injuries received, by jumping out of a window on the third storey of a house during the delirium of fever.

THE SUSPICIOUS CASE OF DROWNING.

THE adjourned inquest was resumed on Saturday afternoon last by the Coroner, Dr. T. Blaney, at the morgue, Cammateepoora, into the circumstances connected with the death of Wusnoo Lalloo, aged five years, the son of Lalloo Moorar, a groom in the service of a Bunnia, residing at Borah Bazaar Street who was found drowned in the sea at Back Bay opposite the Wodehouse Bridge, on the evening of the 7th instant.

Dr. Sidney Smith, Surgeon to the Coroner, said on the 8th instant, at 9 a.m., he made an autopsy of the body of a boy, named Wusnoo Laloo, aged, about 5 years, at the morgue. There was a bruise on the left forehead and a slight abrasion close to it as if caused by being in contact with rocks. There were no other external marks of violence on the body. From the *post-mortem* appearances he was of opinion that the cause of death was asphyxia from drowning.

Lalloo Moorar said, he was a ghcrawalla in the employ of one Kuttoo Natha, and live in Bora Bazaar Street in my master's stable. Deceased was his son. On the 7th instant he returned to his stable with his carriage about 1 p.m., and as he did not see the deceased he enquired of his wife where he was. They went in search of him in the neighbourhood, and as they failed to find him, they gave information to the police at the BazaarGate Police station about 3-30 p.m. He continued his search as far as Colaba, and gave information to the police there. He was then returning by the beach, when he saw a crowd of people to the east of the Wodehouse Bridge. There he saw the dead body of the deceased being carried out of the sea. Deceased could not swim, and never went to the sea to bathe. After some further evidence the Coroner summed up, after which the following verdict was returned:—"That the death of Wusnoo Lalloo was caused by drowning in the sea, but under what circumstances he was drowned there is not sufficient evidence to say."

LADY REAY MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following amounts have been paid into the Bank of Bombay on account of the Lady Reay Memorial Fund:—

	Rs.
Amount hitherto acknowledged	10,219
Mrs Hormusjee M Chichgur	10
Mrs Hughes	10
Mrs Hajee Mahomed Hajee Esmael	10
Mrs Isaac Nissim	10
Mrs Joseph Meer	10
Jacob J David, Esq.	10
Mrs Jumnadass Khoosaldass	10
Mrs Jehangir Hormusjee	10
Mrs Jamsetjee B Wadia	10
Mrs J S. Sauzgiri	10
Mrs Jefferson	10
R J	10
Mrs K M Sett	10
Miss K G B.	10
Mrs Khimjee Bhimjee	10
Mrs Kaikhusroo Kabrajee	10
Miss K R Cama	10
Mrs K B Wagle	10
Mrs Lukmishunker Pranshunker	10
Mrs Lukhmidass Gordhundass	10
Miss Latham	10
Mrs Langley	10
Mrs Munchoobhai Navulchund	10
Mrs Merwanjee Dadabhoy	10
Miss M J Taleyarkhan	10
Miss M Raghoonathdass	10
Miss Motibai R Kapadia	10
Mrs F Maidment	10
Miss F Maidment	10
Mrs Manookbai Bhaskurao Pitale	10
Mrs Burn Murdock	10
Mrs W M Macdonald	10
Mrs Naginchund Cupoorchand	10
Mrs Narandass Purshotumdas	10
Mrs Ferrers Nicholson	10
Mrs Peerosha B R Mody	10
Mrs Premjee Dayal	10
Mrs Rustomjee N B Jeejeebhoy	10
Mrs Rahimtoola Khairaj	10
Mrs Rajaram Govindram	10
Mrs R J Cama	10
Mrs Roychund Khooshalchund	10
Mrs Riddell	10
A S Sassoon, Esq	10
Mrs M E McL Slater	10
Mrs Sudanund Balkrishna	10
Miss C D'Silva	10
Mrs E M Slater	10
Mrs E P Smith	10
Miss Swift	10
Mrs Stockinger	10
Mrs F W Stevens	10
Mrs Toolsidass Bhugwandass	10
Mrs Tullookchund Manockchund	10
Mrs V A Moduck	10
Mrs Vusasor Ambaram	10
Mrs Venayek Wassoodew	10
Mrs E F Viegas	10
Mrs L M Valladares	10
John Westhall, Esq	10
P R Wilson, Esq	10
Miss E Walke	10
Mrs Withuldass Munoredas Dessai	10
Mrs Wenden	10
Mrs Y M Kelker	10
Mrs Ramdass Chubildass Luloobhoy	7
Mrs Sirdarmul Tejmul	6
Mrs Abirchund Moolchund	5
Mrs Abdool Cadur	5
Mrs A K Meherban	5
Mrs Aaron Sopher	5
Mrs Arnand, Painter	5
Mrs Bhikhajee D Baria	5
Mrs B S Patel	5
B F D Cama, Esq.	5
Mrs Balkrishna Vamonrao	5
Mrs Balcrishna V Vasoodeo	5
Mrs Bapoojee Sorabjee Patel	5
Mrs Choonibhai Munchoobhai	5
Mrs Cooverjee Dorabjee Powwala	5
Mrs Cursondass Chubildass	5
Mrs Culliančhund, Bhaichund	5
Mrs Chimunbhai Chotalall	5
Mrs Cursetjee C Mehta	5
Mrs Dhurnidhur Bairam	5
D F	5
Mrs Dhunjeebhoy H Wadia	5
Mrs Damodur Dhunjee	5
Mrs Doorgashunker Sunkerjee	5
Mrs Deepchund Manockchund	5
Mrs Dola Manchund	5
Mrs Dorabjee F Cama	5
Mrs Darasha Printer	5
Eduljee Nusserwanjee, Esq	5
Mrs J Ezekiel	5
Miss F B Sirvai	5
Mrs Golabrai Kedarmul	5
Mrs Ganputrao R Navalkar	5
Mrs J F Gonsalves	5
Mrs Hamed Currim	5
Total...Rs.	11,047

18th April, 1890.

Those who have not paid their subscriptions yet, are requested to do so without delay.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 17.

Hibbert, Col, Bo, R A, on leave, from Poona.
Macbay, Major, Bo, 26th Bo Inf, on leave, from Poona.

APRIL 18.

Nicolson, Col, Bo, 3rd Bo Regt, on leave, from Karachi.
Grace, Col, Ms, C E, on furlough, from Nagpur.

APRIL 19.

Norman, Major, Bengal, R L W Fusls, on leave, from Lucknow.
Fell, Capt, Bengal, Scottish Rifles, on duty, from Lucknow.
Bartleman, Col, Bengal Inft, from Naini Tal.
Sharp, Vety-Surgn, Bo, A V Dept, on duty, from Kirkee.
Thornton, Col, Bo, R A, on duty, from Rangoon.
Carson, Surgn, Bo, 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Matheran.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 17.

Hibbert, Col, Bo, Comt, on leave, to Calicut

APRIL 18

Nicolson, Col, Bo, 3rd B B Regt, on leave, to Poona.
Weekes, Capt, Bo, R A, on leave, to Kashmir.
Bell, 2nd Lt, Bo, R, A, on leave, to Kashmir.
Macbay, Major, Bo. 26th Bo. Inf, on leave, to Poona

APRIL 19.

Lockhart, Col, Bo, Comy-Genl, on duty, to Poona.

APRIL 20.

Bartleman, Col, Bengal Inft, to England.
Smith, Lieut, Bengal, 2nd Scottish Rifles, on leave, to England.
Grace, Col, Ms. Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Hallett, Lt-Col, Bengal, Comt Dept, on furlough, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COL. THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY,
Commanding Bo. Vol. R. Corps.
Bombay, 21st April, 1890.

1. The following extract from District Orders of 18th instant is published for information, No. 691 Volunteers (Leave):—Privilege leave of absence is granted to the undermentioned officer as follows: Lieut.-Col. the Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, Bo. Volunteer Rifle Corps, for 38 days, from 2nd May to 8th June 1890, both days inclusive.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

2. The Commanding Officer has been pleased to grant Lieut H. R. King three months' leave of absence from 18th April to 18th July 1890, both days inclusive.

By Order,
T. W. C. LEATHEM, Captain, and
Adjutant, B. V. R. C.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

ADJUTANT GENERAL 'SOFFICE,
Poona, 18th April, 1890.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments 21st Bo I (Marine Bn)—Lt C J Windham, Rl Marine L I., who has been appointed a probationer for the Bo S C, to officiate as Wing Officer on probation, dated 16th April 1890.

29th Bo I (2nd Belooch Bn)—Major O M Creagh, V C, S C, offg 2nd in Comd, to be Comdt, with effect from the 15th inst vice Col Galloway C B, who vacates the appointment under the operation of G O G No 255 of 1882.

Surgn C G D Mosse, Medical, Staff, on general, duty Bo District, is transferred to general duty Mhow Dist travelling at the public expense.

2nd Lt T F M Wilson having been transferred from 2nd Gloster to the Royal Sussex Regt is, under instructions from Horse Guards, directed to proceed to Ferozpore to join the 2nd Bn of the latter Regt to which he has been posted, travelling at the public expense.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence:—Royal Munster Fus—LtT A F R Oldfield (Offg Sqdr Officer, 1st Lancers) till 20th April, 1890 in extension of leave granted by A O 66 of 1890.

G I P R Vol Corps—Capt R L Trevithick, to England, for 10 months, on private affairs.

2nd Rl Dn Fus—Lt R A Rooth, to England, for 9 months, on private affairs.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 19.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Eden Hall s—12 packages silvered plate glass, Harjee Sajun.

Branksome Hall s—21 boxes tin plates, V. Pragjee.

FROM LONDON.

Liscard s—2 casks ink, H Abdoolally; 7 packages lanterns, Goolam H Cullian.

Kangra s—20 cases slate pencils, P Goculdass; 50 drums turpentine, R M Cheesgar and Co.

Sandfield s—14 cases biscuit, A Dadoomia and Co; 17 cases varnish, S. Cowasjee and Co.

Robilla s—2 cases printed books, S. Pandurang.

Atrato s—10 cases chocolate, A H G Hoosan.

Lord Charlemont s—2 cases liquers, 10 cases port, and 3 cases burgundy, Cutler, Palmer and Co; 20 casks safety fuse, E Essoofully; 20 bales printing paper, Balcrishna Sazba and Co; 60 drums turpentine, E Tyebally; 60 drums turpentine, A H Heptulabhoy; 100 drums linseed oil, T F Bengalee; 150 drums linseed, M A Hoosein.

FROM TRIESTE.

Imperator s—22 bales papers, A Tyebally.

Thisbe s—3 cases glassware, Haji H Ahmed; 30 cases aniline color, S Naraen and Co; 10 cases papers, Volkart Brothers; 5 cases soap, T M Hajee Aboo.

FROM ANTWERP.

Thames s—5 cases aniline dye, C Rajbhoy.

Atrato s—13 cases glassware, D Dewraj.

FROM HAMBURG.

Beatrice s—1 hogshead brandy, M Rusee and Co.

Kerbella s—1 cask rectified spirit, Eduljee Bazonjee.

FROM CHARENTE.

Oriental s—50 cases brandy, Maneckjee Dadabhoy.

FROM BATOUM.

Amana s—5,400 cases kerocine oil, Sir Tharia Topen.

John Bright s—10,000 cases kerocine oil, Sir Tharia Topen.

Kent s—10,000 cases petroleum, Ernsthausen and Co.

Eton s—4,000 cases kerocine oil, Khimjee Jewa and Co.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 21.

(Before the Hon. the CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. Justice TELANG.)

Appeals for hearing and final disposal.

658—Ardesir, H and D—The Goculdas Balabdas Manufacturing Co vs James Scott and others—Craigie, L and O—Part heard.

636—Jefferson, B D and K—Shaik Moosa Abdool Latiff vs. Pestonji Nusserwanji Mistry and another,—Payne, G and S.

644—Chitnis, M and M—Goswami Sri Vithleshji Dwarkanathji vs Sha Ranchordas Khusal and others—Mansuklal, D. and J.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Undefended New Long Causes.

117-90—Crawford, B B and B—The B B and C I R Co vs Keshebdeo Hotelal and another.

128-90—In person, a pauper—Lahanoo Tookaram vs Ramjee Maljee and others.

Postponed Long Causes.

53-89—Conroy and B—Gokibai vs Lukhmidas Khimji—Jefferson, B D and K—Part heard.

685-89—Wadia and G—Shivnarayen Muthurudas vs C A Beyts and others—Little, S F and N.

698-63—M H Khan, for pauper—Fuzloodin bin Cumroodin Nowrungay vs Aishabai and others—Ardesir, H and D.

Defended New Long Causes.

693-89—Roughton and B—E B Angelo vs A A Angelo—Crawford, B B and B.

52-90—Roughton and B—E B Angelo vs A A Angelo—Crawford, B B and B.

Postponed Long Causes.

175-89—Ardeshir, H and D—Ebrahimbhoy Peermahomed and others vs. Peerbhoy Essoobjee and another—Jefferson, B D and K, and W and G.

448-88—Chitnis, M and M—Abba bin Baba Saheb Bhisley vs. Rahimtoola Dewraj and others.—Payne, G and S.

659-89—D S Garud—Ramkrishna Jagonnath vs Vithal Ramji and others—Payne, G and S.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.
BOMBAY, 18th April, 1890.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·739
Temperature of the Air	83·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	76·4
Dew Point	73·8
Relative humidity of Air	·743
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	77·6
General Directions of Wind *a*	NNE, NNW, N. ENE, WNW, NW, N, NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours *a*	307

a From midnight to midnight.

THE WEATHER.

BOMBAY, April 19.—Observations taken at 8 a.m.—Explanation of Columns in the Table.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also of the sea-level. The 2nd column under the head "Pressure" gives the difference between the barometer reading of to-day and yesterday at each station, and + prefixed to the number implies that the barometer has risen and — that it has fallen.

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade, or in a small shed with open sides, and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 A. M. The 6th column under the head "Temperature" gives the mean of the maximum and minimum temperature, and is approximately the mean temperature of the day. The 7th column gives the difference (with the proper sign) between the mean temperature of to-day and yesterday.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rate of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

5. The amount of cloud is expressed in terms of the number 0 to 10, 0 denoting a cloudless and 10 an overcast sky.

6. The last column under the head "Rainfall" gives the difference with its proper sign between the actual rainfall from 1st Nov. to date and the average rainfall for the same period.

STATIONS.	Barometric Pressure.			Wind.		Temperature in Shade.						Rainfall.		
	8 a.m.	Change in past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Direction.	Rate per hour.	8 a.m.	Maximum of past 24 hours.	Minimum of past 24 hours.	Variation from mean of day.	Humidity, 8 a.m.	Cloud 8 a.m.	Past 24 hours.	Since 1st Nov. to date.	Variation, 1st Nov. to date.
Delhi	29·856	+ ·082	× ·070	W S W	3	81·3	99·2	74·2	—1·1	37	...	...	1·02	—1·87
Agra	29·825	+ ·076	+ ·019	N W	3	81·2	102·0	76·5	+1·2	44	...	...	0·52	—0·63a
Allahabad	29·783	+ ·062	— ·010	S E	4	85·3	105·4	75·1	+2·2	40	1	...	0·15	—0·76b
Jhansi	29·818	+ ·102	+ ·027	Calm	2	88·7	102·5	78·4	+1·6	35	2	...	0·53	—0·95b
Jacobabad	29·667	+ ·011	— ·112	S E	5	84·7	103·0	83·2	+13·7	43	10	...	0·04	—0·68b
Karachi	29·858	+ ·091	— ·003	W	16	79·9	89·7	77·3	+4·5	82	9	...	0·04	—2·41c
Ajmere	29·829	+ ·069	+ ·013	Calm	2	88·8	99·8	69·6	—3·0	37	3	...	0·15	—1·72b
Deesa	29·816	+ ·018	— ·039	N	...	88·3	105·4	73·8	+2·0	43	2	...	0·01	—0·42b
Rajkot	29·875	+ ·038	— ·010	N N W	10	79·3	102·6	69 3	—3·0	77	3	...	0·05	—0·45b
Neemuch	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Indore	29·834	+ ·067	+ ·003	N W	2	87·3	99·5	71·5	+2·2	27	...	...	...	—1·00b
Saugor	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Jubbulpore	29·825	+ ·075	— ·016	Calm	3	81·8	100·5	70 6	...	37	3	...	1·57	—1.05b
Hoshangabad	29·832	+ ·048	— ·027	W S W	4	83·9	101.5	75·7	+1·4	31	...	...	0·35	—1·43b
Khandwa	29·831	+ ·047	— ·010	N W	7	87·8	102·7	76·3	+1·2	33	...	...	0·26	—1·13b
Raipur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Nagpur	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Amraoti	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Akola	29·815	+ ·030	— ·018	N W	6	89·5	103·7	71·2	—2·8	19	...	...	0·37	—1·59
Surat	29·864	+ ·032	— ·031	S E	F	84·6	102·7	72·0	—0·7	66	...	...	...	—0·25a
Malegaon	29·864	+ ·034	— ·008	W N W	7	85·5	101·9	67·3	4·3	59	...	...	0·02	—1·52a
Bombay	29·867	+ ·035	— ·044	E N E	13	81·4	87·6	75·1	2·3	64	...	...	...	—0·87a
Poona	...	+ ·011	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Sholapur	29·824	...	— ·011	N W	6	90·3	105·5	78·9	+3 6	25	...	...	0·56	—1·55b
Ratnagiri	29·849	+ ·024	— ·043	N	8	83·8	93·9	76·9	+0·5	73	...	...	0·01	—0·98b
Belgaum	29·827	+ ·025	— ·027	W N W	3	83·8	97·8	69·7	2·6	39	...	...	1·04	—2·07b
Goa	29·814	+ ·029	...	N W	2	84·0	91·0	83·0	...	98	...	...	0·04	...a
Karwar	29·846	+ ·020	— ·074	N E	3	81·1	92·3	77·7	+0·1	78	...	...	...	—3·15b
Mangalore	29·863	+ ·040	— ·050	Calm	2	85·0	91·3	79·4	+0·4	76	4	...	4·44	+0·46b
Calicut	29·856	+ ·037	— ·068	S E	6	83·6	89·3	76·0	...	74	...	...	7·27	—2·03b
Cochin	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Bangalore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Secunderabad	29·843	+ ·007	— ·052	S E	3	82·5	101·3	74·7	—0·4	52	...	...	0·85	—2·23a
Masulipatam	29·876	+ ·061	— ·007	S S E	3	85·7	96·2	79·5	+2·2	78	5	...	4·02	—4·68
Bellary	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cuddapah	29·845	+ ·044	...	N E	...	86·8	97·7	78·0	...	60	...	...	4·50	—2 71a
Madras	29·871	+ ·028	— ·035	S S E	8	85·3	89·8	81·0	+3·3	75	5	...	15·59	—9·42b
Coimbatore	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Trichinopoly	29·852	+ ·026	— ·057	E	7	83·7	100·2	77·7	+0·3	69	3	...	6·10	—6·58d
Negapatam	29·866	+ ·049	— ·038	N W	3	83·8	93·1	75·3	—3·7	79	8	...	18·98	—14·50e
Colombo	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L = Light, M = Moderate, F = Fresh, S Strong, H = Heavy.

a Fine clear weather. b Fine weather with passing clouds. c Dust haze. d Cloud low, moving rapidly with scuds. e Dark gloomy weather.

SUMMARY.—With the exception of a few local falls, such as at Jacobabad, Sholapur, Belgaum and Goa, pressure has generally increased everywhere. The rise has been rapid in the Punjab, the North-West Provinces and also at Karachi, Ajmere, Jubulpore, and moderate in other places. The general distribution of pressure shows high-pressure area in Gujarat, and low in the Indus Valley. The bario gradients are again very steep in Sind, Punjab and Rajputana, and the isobars indicate the existence of a large depression to the northwards of Jacobabad. The barometer is above the average at Delhi, Agra, Jhansi, Ajmere and Indore, and below it in the remaining districts, the deficiency being comparatively considerable in the Indus Valley. Winds are south-easterly at Secunderabad, Surat and Allahabad; north-easterly at Bombay, Karwar and Trichinopoly; and north-westerly in most other districts. The wind velocities of the past 24 hours have been above the average at Trichinopoly, Bombay, Khandwa, Rajkot and Karachi; and this morning's observations show that winds are moderately increasing in force at Belgaum, Bombay, Akola and Khandwa. The maximum temperature varies from the normal mean in small amounts generally everywhere, and the only large departures are a rise of 4° at Ratnagiri and a fall of 4° to 5° at Hoshangabad and Delhi. The highest maximum readings were 105° at Allahbabad, Deesa and Sholapur; and 103° at Jacobabad, Rajkot and Khandwa. Nights are excessively hot in the Indus Valley, and the lowest temperature registrated last night was 67° at Malegaon. Humidity has risen at some few places, and skies are densely clouded in Sind and in the extreme south of the Peninsula. No rain has fallen at any of the observing stations since yesterday. The weather in Sind is cloudy and very unsettled; and as a large barometris depression appears to exist a little to the northward of Jacobabad, strong winds are likely to blow in the neighbourhood of the depression, and also in Sind, Rajputana and Gujerat, where the baric gradients are very steep.

G. M. ROBINSON,
For Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE ship Tilkhurst, 1,526 tons, Captain B Flenton sailed yesterday for Calcutta with a cargo of salt.

THE steam-ship St. Fillans, 1,936 tons, Captain C D Fitzgerald, sailed on last Saturday for Havre, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Liscard, 1,248 tons, Captain F Campbell, sailed on Saturday for Trieste and Venice, with a general cargo.

THE steam-ship Rozario, 1,230 tons, Captain W Brown, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Hull with a general cargo. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Finlay, Muir and Co.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Chupra, 1,432 tons, Captain J Anderson, arrived in harbour on Saturday from Akyab with a cargo of rice, Professor Eardely and Madame Orlande, as cabin passengers.

THE Austro-Hungarian Lloyd Co.'s steamer Imperatrix, 2,440 tons, Capt. F. Egger, arrived here yesterday from Trieste, 3rd April with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Capt. Jenys, Mr. Bouhsneiler, Mr. J. Pollock, Mr. N. Pollock, Mr. Jonson, Mr. Winklay, Mr. J. Effendi and 31 deck.

THE B I S N Co's steam-ship Assyria, 969 tons, Captain James Robertson, cleared on last Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr Sulleimon A Basum, Major Daniell, Capt. Shadwell, Lieut Glossap, Lieut Van Stranbenger, Mr Moola Taiyarb in Mahomed, Mr Mahomed bin Shamlaw and brother, Mr Ardasher Manockjee, Mr Shaik Sallum Mahomed, Conductor Wellis, wife and 5 children, Mrs Clarke, Sub-Conductor Wighby, wife and one child, Hospital Assistt. Moses Elizah, wife and two children, and 72 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—APRIL 19.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Cy of Dublin	2150	Swan	A	Sir C Forbes & Co
" Baghdad	809	Whitehead	B	M Mackenzie & Co
" Amana	2018	Kilgour	C	K Nixon & Co
" Ballajio	2531	Blacklock	D	F Muir & Co
" Dowro	1560	Aitkins	F	F Muir & Co
" Liscard	1240	Campbell	H J	W&A Graham & Co
" Akaba	2472	Mandeno	K	K Nixon & Co
" Falls of Inversnaid	1710	Bardo	L	W&A Graham & Co
" Peveril	1975	Walters	M	K. Nixon & Co
" L Charlemont	2055	Dunn	N	J Heyn & Co
" Hibernia	1557	McDowell	O	J Mackintosh & Co
" Rosario	1238	Brown	P	Finlay Muir & Co
" Roma	1673	Taylor	Q	V. Brothers.

VICTORIA DOCK.

			No.	
S.S. Singapore	2431	Parodi	3	F Bozzoni.
" Ellora	1470	Icely	5	B I S N Co.
" Thisbe	1848	Perini	8	A H Lloyds & Co
" Chupra	1432	Anderson	9	B I S N Co
" Kirklands	1668	Sutherland	10	W&A Graham & Co
" Akbar	1441	Baldwin	12	Hajee Cassim
" St Fillans	1936	Fitzgerald	13	K Nixon & Co
" Ly Palmer	1801	Smith	16	W&A Graham & Co

ARRIVALS.

April	Vessel.	Commander	From
19	Rozario (s)	Brown	Hull, March 4.
	Chupra (s)	Anderson	Akyab, April 5.
	Europa (s)	Jones	Glasgow, March 14.
20	Imperatrix (s)	Egger	Trieste, April 3.
	Khiva (s)	Creeve	Mauritius, April 8.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessel.	Commander	Destination.
19	Akbar (s)	Baldwin	Aden, Jedah, &c.
	Liscard (s)	Campbell	Trieste and Venice.
	St. Fillans (s)	Fitzerald	Havre.
20	Singapore (s)	Parodi	Genoa.
	Tilkhurst (ship)	Flenton	Calcutta.

The following vessels began to load on last Saturday:—
Steamer Worsley Hall, for Liverpool and Genoa.
" Mary Beyts, for Marseilles.
" Rozario, for Odessa.

The steamer Assyria, Captain Robertson, obtained her port clearance on last Saturday for the Persian Gulf via Karachi.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

15	Madras s	Warring	Rangoon, April 7.
	Chanda s	Gavin	Moulmein, April 7.
	H I M S Enterprise	Holland	Rangoon, April 5.
	Maharaja s	Leftwich	Moulmein, April 8.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

18	Mecca s	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

16	Commilla s	Rangoon.
	M Meanatchy s	Singapore.
18	Kistna s	Negapatam.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 19.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

City of Dublin s—300 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 1,008 cwts myrabollams, H Goculdass; 739½ cwts groundnuts, Glade and Co; 79 tons linseed and 400 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 70 bales wool, G Kessowji; 615 cwts myrabollams, Ramji Ebji; 75 bales wool, S M Baboola; 5,880 cwts. wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co; 207 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 306 bales cotton, Ritchie, Stewart and Co; 135 bales cotton, Ebji Sewji; 4 bales wool, David Sassoon and Co; 3,000 cwts wheat, Lyon and Co; 38 bales wool, Canji Ludha.

Worsley Hall s—330 cwts coiryarn, L Nansy; 240 cwts coiryarn, R Khetsee; 53 bales cotton, A S Moodliar and Co.

FOR HULL.

Dowro s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Sewjee Ramjee; 1,000½ cwts myrabollams, Tejpall Nanjee; 750 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 100 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Kirklands s—1,00½ cwts wheat, David Sassoon and Co; 1,0000 cwts wheat, Beyts, Craig and Co; 497½ cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Lady Palmer s—200 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 50 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 450 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart and Co; 1 bale cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Idar s—500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

Ballajos—500 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Roma s—990 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co.; 220 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 520 bales cotton Killick Nixon and Co; 495 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 2,180 bales cotton, Gaddum, Bythell and Co; 550 bales cotton and 2,900 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Hibernia s—495 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 6,500 cwts weedseed and 200 cwts fennelseed, Volkart Brothers.

FOR TRIESTE.

Peveril s—770 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 220 bales cotton, Glade and Co; 220 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 330 bales cotton, Killick Nixon and Co; 330 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 220 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 440 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 110 bales cotton, A S Moodeliar and Co; 110 bales cotton, J C Bushby and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Amana s—200 bales cotton, Thos H Moore and Co; 2,370 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Lord Charoment s—250 bales cotton, George Lockhart and Co; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri.

Falls of Inversnaid s— 4,000½ cwts linseed, F L Botliboi and Co; 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers; 1,000 cwts groundnuts, John Fachiri; 1,600 cwts rapeseed, R Kadarbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Akaba s—37½ cwts tilseed, and 1,239 cwts wheat, John Tachiri; 2,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts castorseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

Mary Beyts s—10,000 cwts groundnuts, 6,000 cwts castorseed, 2,000 cwts mowraseed, and 2,001 cwts gingellyseed, Beyts Craig and Co.

FOR GOTHENBURG.

Donro s—1,000 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Peveril s—200 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co; 300 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 200 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 220 bales cotton, Ernsthausen and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Thisbe s—38 bales cotton, R Canjee.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Thisbe s—50 bales cotton, The Alliance Cotton M Co.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 6. No ade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

"MADEIRA," Leacock's "Anchor Seal," now obtainable from PHIPSON and Co.

STEPHENS' INKS.—If you want to buy STEPHENS' GENUINE INKS of every description, go to HUSSUNALLY ABDOOLALLY'S Bombay Stationary Mart, Victoria Buildings, opposite *Times of India* Buildings.

REPAIR of WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL Boxes, &c.—Any complicated or plain watches and clocks repaired by the undersigned at very moderate cost, and to the perfect satisfaction of the owner. Holding numerous high testimonials in the line. JEHANGIR C. COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER and Jeweller, 97, Medows Street.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED. —Comfortable Phaeton and Tonga Dawks ready laid from Poona direct, and also from Wathar, can be had at moderate charges. Apply to Burjorjee Perozshaw, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier in ordinary to His Excellency the Right Honorable Lord Reay, Governor of Bombay.

LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL.—Now Open the LANOWLI GYMKHANA HOTEL, newly built, with every convenience of latest designs. Excellent table. Good view and westerly breeze. Under European management.

LOST.—FOX TERRIER BITCH, White, with Brown marks on head and back. Answers to name of Gipsy. Rs. 15 Reward. At Kemp & Co.'s, Cumballa Hill.

COME AND SEE!—Just arrived from China and Japan an entirely new Stock of NOVELTIES of Artistic design and finish.—EBRAHIM ADAMALLY, China Bazaar, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR! MAHABLESHWAR!! —Phaeton from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 15. Tonga from Wather to Mahableshwar, Rs. 10, Seats in Tonga for servants each Rs. 2. Parcels, including railway charges per lb. As. 2. Apply to Coverjee Ardasir and Co., Poona, Mahableshwar and Bombay Livery Stable Co., Limited.

STERLING SILVER JEWELLERY.—A fine collection of Bangles, Bracelets, Wrist-chains with or without Watches, Necklets of the latest designs, ect. All moderately priced, are now being exhibited at Messrs. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, 43, Esplanade Road, Bombay.

A SMALL Combined Vertical Steam-Engine, also a Soda-Water Plant. With all the latest improvements for economy and durability. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

ICES! ICES!! ICES!!! Every day 3 kinds of Ices. Fresh Pastry, Wines and Spirits of the best quality, Wholesale and Retail.—MORENAS and CO., General Merchants.

SUPERIOR BOARD and RESIDENCE, for Married Couple, with a Private English Family. Pleasantly situated in the Fort. For particulars Apply 90, care of this office.

BONA FIDE SALE of Mr. W. Richardson's Furniture by Wimbridge, Piano, Billiard Table, Plants, &c., at Brech Candy, opposite Scandal Point, TO-DAY, at 1 p. m.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION —ADJOURNED Meetings of the Corporation will be held here on MONDAY, the 21st instant, at 3 and 8-15 p.m.

WANTED, a COMPOUNDER. Apply to TREACHER & Co., Ld., Byculla.

WANTED, a competent SALESMAN, with some knowledge of Continental Piece-goods and with influence among dealers. Salary according to experience. Apply "X.Y.Z.," care of this office.

WANTED.—TWO CLERKS with experience in Book-keeping and quick at figures, fast and good handwriting indispensably necessary. Salary Rs. 30 per mensem. Also a competent CORRESPONDENCE CLERK, with above qualifications. Indo-Briton or Eurasian preferred. Salary Rs. 50 per mensem. Apply "X Y Z," care of this paper.

SHAPOORJEE & Co., General Purveyors and Bazaar Agents. (Established 1871,) No. 3, Crawford Market, and No. 40, Meadow Street, Bombay.

TO LET.—PREMISES in Rampart Row, opposite Watson's Hotel, Suitable for an Office or Shop. Apply to THOS. COOK and Son, Rampart Row.

FURNISHED BUNGALOW TO BE LET for Six Months, from 1st May next. Also the use of two horses and a carriage for the keeping. For terms, &c., apply to F. BOZZONI, Middle Colaba.

TO LET, with immediate possession.—Two airy APARTMENTS (Top Floor) suitable for Europeans in a commodious Building, near P. HAMILTON, SCULPTOR, Clare Road, Byculla. Rent Rs. 40 only. Apply on the premises.

PANCHGANI TO LET.—Prospect HOUSE and YELLOW ROSE COTTAGE both well Situated and furnished within easy reach of Church, High School, and Library.—WILLIAM SPIERS, House Agent.

POONA HOTEL, POONA, is a first-class upper-storied and most comfortable Hotel in Poona. Rooms are bright, airy and commodious. Each family has a separate sitting-room. Terms moderate.

GLUTEN & JAMBOUL Biscuits Charcoal BISCUITS, Bran Biscuits to order. PEARSE, Church Gate Street, Fort.

FOR SALE.—(Owner going home.) HORSE and DOG-Cart in good condition. For particulars apply to E. B. STEWARD, Apollo Hotel.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON & Co., Sole Agents.

THE RAMSAY PELHAM BIT—The Newest and Best Polo Bit invented, Nickel Silver on Steel Rs. 7-8.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.

AIR GUNS of all kinds from Rs. 30 to Rs. 200. Ammunition and Spring of all sorts to Air Guns always on hand. STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

RANSOME'S Celebrated LAWN MOWERS, "The Automaton," "The World," "The New Paris," 10, 12, 14 and 16 inches. In Stock.—F. W. SHALLIS, Marine Street, Bombay.

THE COLABA LAND and MILL COMPANY, Ld.—FOR SALE, 2 Sizing Machines 16 Fly-wheel Segments, 2 Second-motion Pinions, a Second-motion Shaft, and 27 sets of Economiser pipes. Can be seen at the Mill, Victoria Bunder, Colaba.

NOW READY—MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY for 1890.—Enlarged, Corrected, and Revised up to Date. Indispensable for Visitors and Residents. Cloth bound.—Price Rs. 5.—Postage 4 annas *Bombay Gazette*, Albert Building, Fort, Bombay.

HORSE FOOD.—A thoroughly clean wholesome and very cheap food is prepared by BAPTY BROTHERS, Ld., Delivered ready for use Prices on application.

LADIES visiting Bombay will find a Choice Assortment of SILKS, DRAPERY, MILLINERY and every REQUISITE for travelling in INDIA or proceeding home, at Mrs. TAYLOR'S Dressmaking and Millinery Establishment, 25, Medows Street, Bombay.

A. & B. MACKAY'S Liqueur Whiskey and Highland Whiskey, the choicest of their kind, approved by Royalty. Need only a trial to use no other brand. To be had from P. N. KERRAWALLA & Co., Marine Street, Fort, Bombay.

STANDARD POLICIES.—Premiums moderate. Conditions liberal. Every facility for the despatch of business. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters For terms, apply to B. L. A., care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

A YOUNG WIDOW LADY, residing at a Winter Seaside Resort in the South of England is anxious to receive two or three little Anglo-Indian CHILDREN in her private family to board and educate. The greatest care would be given to both moral and physical training, with every comfort of a well-appointed home. Good references. For further particulars, etc., apply "P., care of this office.

JOHN Y. LANG, Esq. (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India) :—During the late epidemic of fever at Delhi, I sent up from Bombay a supply of Dr. Batliwalla's Ague-Mixture, and our Staff, which was prostrated by fever, derived immediate benefit from its use. Orders for Batliwalla's Ague-Pills or Mixture may be addressed to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALLA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co. and Phillips and Co., at Re. 1 each.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 28 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year free of postage. English subscription Rs 17 per year including postage.

THE STARLEY ROVER BICYCLE and the ROAMER TRICYCLE are the FASTEST, LIGHTEST, and STRONGEST Machines on record.

A new supply arrives monthly. New Catalogue on application at Messrs.

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SOLE AGENTS FOR MESSRS.
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THE EXCELSIOR BILLIARD CUSHIONS
on the new
PATENT LOW PRINCIPLE
are now being made by
BY JOHN ROBERTS AND CO. LD.,
and can be supplied at the same price, as those made on the old principle.
Price Lists free on application to,
JOHN ROBERTS AND CO., LD.,
GENERAL HOUSE FURNISHERS,
AND PRACTICAL BILLIARD TABLE MAKERS,
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NOTICE.
MR. C. A. GRAVES.
DENTAL SURGEON.
HAS REMOVED
from Medows Street to
ESPLANADE ROAD.
(next to National Bank of India)
and Malabar Hill Road.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, the best Family Aperient Medicine, without Mercury.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, effectual in all Liver Complaints.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Sick Headaches and Giddiness.

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DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS cure Indigestion and Flatulency.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS may be taken at all times without restraint from business pleasure.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS should be kept ready at hand, as a dose of Aperient Medicine given in time will frequently prevent a severe illness

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—Be sure to ask for "Dr. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS," in a green bottle, wrapped in green paper, and having the name and address "William Lambert, 8, King William-street, Charing Cross" engraved on the Government Stamp. Do not, therefore purchase without seeing the Government tamp over the cork of the bottle.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS,
W. LAMBERT, LONDON, ENGLAND.
AGENTS WANTED.

Hungarian Aperient Water.
"DIAMOND MARK."
THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT.
"SPEEDY, SURE, and GENTLE."
USES.

1. *As a prompt, certain, and gentle laxative.*
2. *To prevent and relieve headache and bilious congestion.*
3. *For the prevention and cure of habitual costiveness and of hæmorrhoids.*
4. *For the arrest of obesity and fatty degenerations.*
5. *Against the excessive formation of uric acid (in gout, gravel, and stone).*
6. *To cure the constipation of pregnancy and the costiveness of infants.*
7. *In chronic diseases of the chest, heart, and abdominal organs.*
8. *To avert and relieve brain congestions and their consequences.*
9. *To remedy disturbance from errors or excesses in diet.*
10. *In chronic diseases of women, and ovarian and uterine disorders.*
11. *In the evacuant treatment of mental disorder and its accompanying constipation.*

Ordinary Dose, a Wineglassful before Breakfast.

SOLE EXPORTERS:
THE APOLLINARIS COMPANY, LIMITED,
19 Regent Street, London, England.
OF ALL DRUGGISTS AND MINERAL WATER DEALERS.
DEMAND THE "DIAMOND MARK."

ROYAL WARRANT.
By APPOINTMENT to H. R. H. The DUKE of CONNAUGHT and STRATHEARN, COMMANDER-in-CHIEF of the BOMBAY ARMY
HURJIMULL & COMPANY,
Indian Jewellers and Shawl Merchants, LARGEST HOUSE in Bombay for Indian Jewellery and Shawls Prices Moderate. Price lists free by Post,
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ELECTRIC LIGHTING.
The CHEAPEST material ever offered,
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BRUSH DYNAMO, 16 Arc Lights (2,000 candle-power each).. Rs 800
Do. do. 10 „ „ do. 500
EDISON do. 65 Incandescent Lamps, (20 c. p.)... 400
GRAMME do. 20 Arc Lights of 500 c.p. each or 200 Incan. Lights of 20 c. p. 500
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GASSNER Dry Cells. No Chemicals. Always ready. Lasts for ever.
INCANDESCENT Lamps, 3, 5, 10 and 20 c. p.
INSULATED CABLE, from 6 annas per yard.
Do. WIRE „ 1 anna „

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BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an Alphabetical Index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stands, &c.
Complete and easy reference.
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches
To be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.
Price, Annas 4.
To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

SATURDAY EVENING, APRIL 19.

REUTER's financial message of last evening reports no change in any of the Stock Exchange quotations usually wired, and makes the price of Bar Silver unaltered at 46⅛ ; but private telegrams advise a further advance in that metal of 1-16d. per oz. at 46 3-16d. The Indian Council placed five lakhs more extra wire transfers on Calcutta, at 1s. 5 25-32d. and a lakh on Madras at 1s. 5 13-16d., these rates being 1-32d. to 1-16d. above the extreme price obtained for the extra allotments on the previous day. The weekly shipments of specie to this port are advised as £210,000 in Silver and £30,000 in Gold.

The Wheat Market was firm, and the quotation for No. 1 Soft White on the spot in Liverpool comes ½d. per cental higher, at 7s. 1½d. ex-quay. The quantity of Wheat afloat for the United Kingdom yesterday was 2,330,000 quarters or 10,000 quarters more than the previous week's estimate. The Wheat and Seed Markets were unchanged.

Cotton in Liverpool closed firm yesterday, both generally and for Surats, the Sales having reached 14,000 bales ; including 1,500 East Indian. A further advance of 1-16d. per lb. was established in Mid.-American, at 6 5-16d. per lb. ; and "Good" Tinnevelly was lower to the same extent, at 5 7-16d. per lb., other spot quotations being unaltered. American Arrivals were 3-64d. higher in all positions at 6 17-64d. for the nearest deliveries, to 6 21-64d. in the most distant, and an advance of 1-32d. was obtained for Broach, to arrive, "Fine" having been done with "Fully Good" clause for March-April shipment, at 5 23-32d. per lb. The day's imports were 8,000 bales. This afternoon the market closed firm, Surats firmer, the total sales aggregating 10,000 bales, inclusive of 1,500 Surats. Both spot and arrival prices of American Cotton were unaltered ; but "Fine" Broach with "Fully Good" clause for March-April shipment, was done at the enhanced rate of 5 25-32d. per lb.

The Manchester Market was strong yesterday, and an advance in rates was established, say, of 1d. in 7lb., and 54 in. 11 lb. Grey Shirtings ; of 1½d. in 8½ lb. Grey Shirtings ; and of ½d. in 39in. Jacconets, and 45in. Mulls, quotations for 45in. 9lb. Shirtings, and Madapollams of both weights, coming unaltered. 40s. Mule Twist was still at 9¾d. per lb.

The week's sales of Cotton in Liverpool, given as 90,000 bales, show a large increase in business, apart from the circumstance that the two preceding weeks had been broken by holidays. The amount taken by the trade was *nil* ; but the quantity forwarded was 83,000 bales. The Imports, at 56,000 bales, were 4,000 bales less than in the previous week. The Stock had become reduced during the week by 40,000 bales; but it was still about a quarter of a million bales heavier than at this time last year, and 187,000 bales more than in 1888. The Stock of Surats had increased by 8,000 bales, and stood yesterday at 123,000 bales. The total Visible Supply shows a falling off of 80,000 bales during the week, while of East Indian Cotton there were 11,000 bales less in sight ; and compared with the figures for the previous two years as given below, the total Supply is 286,000 bales greater than last year, and the same as in 1888 ; while an excess is shown in the case of East Indian Cotton of 167,000 bales, and 175,000 bales, as against last year, and the year preceding, respectively. An advance of 3-16d. in the price of spot American Cotton was established during the week, making the rate 5-16d. higher than that ruling at this time last year, and just 1d. above the price in 1888 at the same time, while in Arrivals there was a rise of 11-64d. to 3-16d. per lb.

In New York there was a further advance of 1-16 cent. in ready Mid.-Uplands yesterday at 11 13-16 cents. ; while July Futures were 9 points higher, at 11·80 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 6,000 bales, completing a much smaller week than the corresponding one in 1889, the figures being also a good deal less than in 1888. The total receipts at the Ports to date give an excess of 269,000 bales compared with last season's figures, and of 417,000 as against those for 1888. The quantity of Cotton in sight in New York yesterday was 6,960,000 bales, or 20,000 bales more than appeared last week. The spot price was unchanged to-day ; and futures were only a point higher, at 11·81 cents. The receipts at the ports were 2,000 bales against 7,000 bales last year, and 3,600 bales the year before.

The American Crop figures to date give the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Week's receipts	21,000	59,000	28,000
„ exports to U. K.	29,000	37,000	27,000
„ „ Continent	16,000	23,000	15,008
Total receipts since 1st Sept 1889	5 610,000	5,341,000	5,193,000
„ exports to U. K. do.	2,574,000	2,458,000	2,385,000
„ „ to Continent do.	1,948,000	1,749,000	1,578,000
„ Stock in the Ports	292,000	467,000	587,000

The total Visible Supply of Cotton for all Europe on the 18th instant affords the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1890.	1889.	1888.
Total supply of all kinds	2,610,000	2,321,940	2,607,970
„ „ Surats	646,000	473,950	471,310

For the United Kingdom only the figures are :—

Stock in Liverpool	1,110,000	863,970	923,340
„ London	16,000	7,000	22,000
American afloat	50,000	50,000	53,000
East Indian „	125,006	144,000	91,000
	1,301,000	1,061,970	1,089,340
Price of Mid.-Americans	6 5-16d.	6d.	5 5-161
„ Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.	4 13-16d.	4 5-16d
Difference	1 5-8d.	1 3-16d.	1d

We have had a steady market here for the staple to-day and a moderate business has transpired, the reported purchases having aggregated about 3,000 bales. Julgaum has had the principal call, having been taken to the extent of half the total quantity sold, at Rs. 197 per candy. Some 500 bales of Dharwar have changed hands, at Rs. 215 ; the balance having been made up of Vingorla, at Rs. 195 ; Compta, at Rs. 197 ; Khangaum, at Rs. 201 ; Dhulia, at Rs. 190 ; Karanja, at Rs. 218-21 ; Cutchgaum, at Rs. 191 ; and Mowa, at Rs. 225 per candy. Prices show no quotable change.

WHEAT has remained steady in tone, but with no increase of business ; and prices are unaltered, all round.

SEEDS.—Transactions have been on a small scale in a quiet market and on the bases of previous quotations.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows :—

Cotton	13,900	bales.
Wheat	30,511	cwts.
Linseed	20,749	„
Rapeseed	6,004	„
Gingelly	4,532	„
Poppy Seed	8,375	„
Ground Nuts	2,383	„
Castor Seed	5,805	„

FREIGHTS are quiet but steady. The Aislaby (s), for May loading, has been fixed under an open charter at 20s. per ton. The Clan Drummond (s) has been berthed for Dunkirk, at 19s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened quiet this morning, with 1s. 5 11-16d. named for Bank Telegraphic, and 1s. 5 29-32d. for three months' sight Credits ; but no Merchants' Bills coming out, and some demand for remittance setting in, rates gave way, and the Banks would not quote a ready selling rate, although forward Wire Transfer was still quoted at 1s. 5½d., at which a fair amount was put through for the monsoon months, but we learn that Calcutta rates remained steady and we expect that the temporary fall to-day will be recovered on Monday. Meanwhile we quote ready—

Banks Bills on demand Do. Telegraphic Do. 3 months' right		nominal
Credits do.	1s. 5 27-32d.	per rupee
Francs do.	1·87½	„

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—Some further upward movement has taken place in this market to-day Four per cents. having advanced to 100 7-16 for cash, which was the closing rate, while for the accounts at the end of this and next month 100½ and 100⅞ have been respectively quoted. The nominal sale of 4½ per cents. is now 101½ to 102.

SHARES have been very quiet, and almost without movement to-day, and the only changes which we make in our list this evening are an advance of Rs. 65 in City of Bombay Cotton Mill shares ; of Rs. 5 in Manockji Petit ; and of Rs. 25 in Bombay-Burma Trading, first issue.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

SHAW—April 9, at Dera Ghazi Khan, the wife of Lieut D G L Shaw, 1st (P A V O) Punjab Cavalry, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BROUNGER—VANRENEN—April 10, at St John's in the Wilderness, Lalitpur, by the Rev F Stewart Dyer, M A, Chaplain of Jhansi, Sydney George Brounger, A M I C E, younger son of W G Brounger, M I C E, late Chief Engineer, Cape Govt Railways, to Evelyn C, youngest daughter of the late Captain John Adrian Vanrenen, B S C.

WENTER—PARTRIDGE—April 12, at Naini Tal, Edgar Francis Latimer Wenter, Bengal Civil Service, to Rose Mary Noon Partridge, of Cofton, Devonshire, England.

DEATHS.

HOUSDEN—April 11, at Murgha outpost, Beluchistan, of enteric fever, Alexander Prest Housden, Lieutenant, 18th Bengal Lancers, aged 25 years.

HOWARD—April 12, at Mhow, Kenneth Cosmo, the infant son of Captain Cecil A Howard, Royal Artillery, aged 4 months.

JERVIS—April 9, at Calcutta, from the effects of a fall from his horse, Lieutenant and Officiating Adjutant, Lionel De Rosen Jervis, 2nd Queen's Own Bengal Light Infantry, aged 26.

MATTHEWS—April 11, at Muttra, George Alfred, the dearly loved and only son of George and Clara Matthews, aged 1 year and 5 months.

WATSON—April 14, at Sanawur Lawrence Asylum, Georgina, youngest daughter of G N and C Watson and sister of Mrs A B Lynch, Meerut, aged 13 years.

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, APRIL 21, 1890.

THE Honourable Mr. Curzon, who has contributed to the *Times* a very valuable series of letters on the present position of Persia, candidly avows that in the north of that country Russia occupies a position of such overwhelming strength that it is hopeless to think of encountering her there or restraining her influence. But drawing a line pretty nearly east and west through Ispahan, the provinces to the south of it are, in the writer's opinion, as accessible to English political and trading influences as the provinces north of it are confessedly under the mercantile and political supremacy of Russia. The British Embassy at Teheran has since the advent of Sir H. D. Wolff recovered much lost ground at the Persian Court, and recommendations and suggestions formerly disregarded now receive at least outward attention. The opening up of the Karun to foreign trade is an evidence of the revival of influence, though Mr. Curzon himself has in one of his letters pointed out that what has been freely granted at Teheran is practically withheld by the local authorities, who for reasons of their own are very unwilling to allow strangers to reap the benefit of a trade route the advantages of which they never discerned before. Nevertheless, all deductions made, Mr. Curzon considers the time propitious for a policy which would tolerate no hostile influences south of the line indicated ; within those limits England should ask for no exclusive privileges, exercise no dictation, and employ no threats. There should be no bullying and no bribes but stress should be laid on the mutual advantage to be derived from developing the country. On this point it is to be noted that the *Times*, with amusing candour, differs from Mr Curzon on the plea that Persians "take their profits differently" from other people, and that the opening of a market in Persia depends as much on "judicious manipulation of the authorities as on the commercial advantages offered to the community," and we must condescend to the modes of dealing which they understand. The correspondent is of opinion that neither force, nor bluster, nor bribes are necessary to establish an influence, which will be the resultant of the stress of common interests working in the direction of industrial development and industrial reform. How is this aspiration to be realised ? The *Times*, it seems to us, hits the nail on the head when it boldly affirms that the Indian Government is better fitted for the task of maintaining and developing British interests in Southern Persia than the London Cabinet, which is more remote and has no special aptitude for treading the mazes of Oriental diplomacy :—"Perhaps it would not be amiss in this connection to remember that England is an Oriental as well as a European Power. It is possible that the consolidation and extension of our influence in Persia might be better managed by the Indian Government than by the Foreign Office ; and it is probable that as the commerce of the Gulf is largely in the hands of our Indian subjects, the trade with Southern Persia will find its natural head-quarters at Bombay rather than in London."

This puts the case in a nut-shell. The influence to be built up being based on the development of commercial relations with the southern provinces of Persia, Bombay has an advantage of six thousand miles over London, and the Government of India has even a greater political and moral advantage over the Foreign Office by the reason that it is for all practical purposes a neighbouring Power whose wishes can not be disregarded. It is satisfactory to find that facts of such fundamental importance have received such emphatic recognition in so influential a quarter. There are many weighty reasons why the control of the Ministry at Teheran should revert to the Government of India. That India possesses a direct interest in the existence of an effective diplomatic agency in Persia is admitted clearly enough by the demand that the Indian treasury shall pay one-half the cost of maintaining it. The overwhelming influence which has been acquired by the Russian Minister at Teheran in the thirty years during which British influence fell so low that it threatened to become extinct is not due, as Mr. Curzon assumes, to a policy of masterly non-interference culminating in unpardonable neglect on the part of the British Government. It is due to the fact that while the Russian Minister represented a Power which was near and visible, the representative of the far away Foreign Office had no means of impressing the Shah and his people with a sense of the objective reality of the British Power. "A little more, and British influence would have been dead in Persia," said the Grand Vizier to Mr. Curzon. The present symptoms of a revival of our influence is attributed by the correspondent in part to blunders on the part of our rivals, but in the main to the remarkable energy of Sir H. Wolff. There were able and capable ministers at Teheran before the advent of that pushing diplomatist, and for thirty years the record has been one of waning influence. It would have been very different had the Teheran Embassy been tenanted by men who could speak in the name of the Government which disposed of the military and commercial resources of the Indian Empire which, as events have shown, is within easy distance of the Southern Provinces, and has in these later times entered into intimate relations with Afghanistan. India looms almost as large on the Persian imagination as Russia, for she is near at hand, with the possession of an immense territory, with ample means of defending, and, if need be, of enlarging it. To the Oriental mind the ever present tangible power scores heavily over that which is distant, especially when thirty years' experience has given plausible viziers some reason to say that its influence has become so reduced that a little more and it would cease to exist.

That Bombay, and not London, must be the head-quarters of any great trade with Persia is self-evident. Even without the traditional connection with Persia maintained by the enterprising Parsee community with their co-religionists in Iran the geographical situation of Bombay must give this city the virtual monopoly of the trade which may be created in the Provinces to which the Karun will give access. This is an additional reason for intrusting to the Indian Government the direct control of the diplomatic relations with Persia. Every one realises how fatuous it would have been to accredit a minister from London to the friendly Prince who rules in Cabul. And yet it can scarcely be contended that Persian politics and Persian trade are less directly matters of Indian interest than the politics of Afghanistan, which are watched and controlled, not from London but from Simla. The present arrangement is not more against policy than against tradition. In the earlier half of the century Persian affairs were regarded as coming peculiarly within the cognizance of the Government of India, and it was to Persia that Lord Wellesley looked when, fearing a new Afghan invasion, he sought for an ally who could keep the Ameer in check in case it were necessary. It was not in London, but in India, that the policy was devised and carried out of despatching Sir John Malcolm to Teheran to negotiate a treaty of offence and defence with the Shah against the then ruler of Cabul. In Lord Minto's time Persia was just as much deemed to be within the range of the foreign policy of the Government of India. It is true that Sir Harford Jones's Embassy was despatched from London, but the Peace of Tilsit had unexpectedly detached Russia from England, the Ambassador's route *via* St. Petersburg was deemed dangerous, and the Governor-General of India felt that he was in no wise deterred by Sir Harford Jones's mission from once more sending Sir John Malcolm to Teheran. "The growing necessity of the case in Asia" was urged by Lord Minto as a sufficient reason for sending Sir John Malcolm from India, even though it was known at the time that an ambassador was on his way from the Court of St. James's. The fact that it was mainly in honour of Sir John Malcolm, the Envoy of the Indian Government, that the Persian Order of the Lion and Sun was instituted, shows how strong was the influence that was exerted in Persia from the Indian side in the old days. Even now the semi-consular appointments in the Persian Gulf and the regions thereabout—the Residencies at Bushire, at Bussorah, at Muscat, and at Bagdad—are held by Indian political officers, and detachments from Indian regiments are posted there. The Foreign Office treats Persia, in theory, as within its own jurisdiction, but it does not supply these posts from its Consular staff. All that Mr. Curzon asks, therefore, is that the British representation in those parts should be put upon a logical basis ; that the predominating interests of India in Persia should be recognized more completely, and that we should go back to the tradition of the old days, when British influence at Teheran was a reality, because it was exercised by the Government which is most directly concerned in the policy of Persia, and whose agents are best fitted for watching and advising upon it.

THE salient feature of the Administration Report of the Horse Breeding Department of the Bengal and Bombay Presidencies for last year is the further proof which it affords of the growing appreciation of the Norfolk trotter, with his strength of frame and bone, for stud purposes. The subject has more than once of late formed the subject of strong representation to Government, but they have been reluctant to exclude the English thorough-bred until the superiority of the Norfolk trotter has been unquestionably demonstrated. Opinions will differ as to the point at which demonstration is complete, and there will always be something to say against the exclusion of sires with the reputation of the English through-bred. But it will scarcely be disputed that the case for the Norfolk trotter becomes stronger at each stage in the experiment. Mr. Hallen for the third time gives a statement of the number of sires of each class whose progeny have taken prizes at shows. In this statement the offspring of half-bred Norfolk trotters again take the lead, the proportion of prizes to each sire being 5·92. Australians come second, with a percentage of 4 ; then in succession come thorough-bred English, with a percentage of 3·47 ; Arab 3 ; and stud-bred 2·15. This confirms previous judgments upon the suitability of the Norfolk trotter for stud purposes. And the confirmation is not statistical only. Mr. Grainger reports that this class of sire is steadily growing in public favour ; and that his bone and substance will become more evident in the young stock of the Presidency in coming years. Mr. Rayment, who is in charge of the operations of the Department in the North-West Provinces and Rajputana, tells the same story. "The veriest tyro," he says, "is able to perceive, when he has specimens of both before him, that for height, bone, substance, and power the colts and fillies, sired by the thorough-breds, could not compare with those thrown to the Norfolk trotters." With one exception, the testimony that comes from all directions confirms this view. It is unfortunate for the good name of the English thorough-bred that eight out of sixteen sires of that class were found to have enlarged hocks. Instructions have been given that the progeny of these sires be carefully inspected for hock soundness. This is the least that could be done ; an inquiry into the value of the service that is done by purchasing agents in England, who select sires of this quality for stud purposes in India, would not be superfluous. This is probably the last report that will be issued by the department as a branch of the Military Administration. A resolution issued last December transferred it to the Agricultural and Revenue Department ; and it is expected that one result of the change will be to encourage District Boards to keep stallions for the improvement of the breed of horses in their districts. Two of the District Boards in the Punjab have already each provided a stallion, and two others were expected to follow their example. The Delhi Board, in fact, has already applied for three additional sires. In this way the operation of the department may be largely and beneficially extended.

IT appears from a Central News telegram which reaches us to-day that a systematic endeavour is being made at home to interpret to English audiences the programme of the Indian Congress. The names of the speakers who are taking part in the enterprise do not in all cases supply a guarantee for the discretion and practical wisdom of the Congress representatives. Mr. Surendranath Bannerjee, for example, though a portentous talker, is much too eloquent a gentleman to do any greater service to India than to show English audiences what great things the Bengali can do in mastering a strange tongue. But Mr. Lal Mohun Ghose had already done this quite as well as Mr. Bannerjee is likely to be able to do it, and we have some misgivings as to the really enlightening quality of Bengali oratory on English or any other platforms. We do not know in what light Lord Cross may regard the movement ; but if it causes dissatisfaction at the India Office he cannot himself be held to be entirely free from blame. No doubt the fatuous policy of the Bombay Congress in cutting itself adrift from existing facts, in throwing over Lord Ripon no less than Lord Dufferin, and in proposing the constitution of a bran new electorate for the enlarged councils, is largely responsible for Lord Cross's refusal to recognize the elective principle in his Bill. We believe that already local opinion is repentant upon that point, and that people here are regretting that they were talked by a loquacious but somewhat shallow delegate from Madras into the proposal to have nothing to do with the District Boards and Municipalities, and to seek for an electorate amid the shifting sands of an unorganized and irresponsible populace. Yet this alone, though it has deprived the Congress delegates of a logical case to put before people in England, is not a sufficient justification for the tantalizing limitation which Lord Cross has placed upon his Councils Bill. If the question was worth dealing with at all it was worth dealing with upon the practical and prudent lines laid down in Lord Dufferin's recommendation. The Bill, as it stands, gives a grievance to agitaters at home who but for it would have had little to put before the English public but an apology for their own folly and impracticability.

As a sign of the quality of the work which is being done at the Victoria Technical Institute we may welcome a hand-book on "The Structure of the Cotton Fibre," which has just been written by Mr. Hugh Monie, Cotton Master and Lecturer in Mechanics and Steam at the Institute. The work, while thorough and written on a strictly scientific basis, is well adapted for general use, though apparently its primary purpose is that of a text-book for technical schools. In Bombay, where the work of the Institute should in time put an end to empiricism in the mill industry, and where those responsible for mill management will be expected to have a scientific knowledge of the material upon which they work, Mr. Monie's book should be of great use. The chief feature of the work is the careful account which it gives of each of the great varieties of cotton, American and Indian, accompanied by microscopical analyses of the fibres of all the principal kinds. The Hon. Mr. Beaufort's comprehensive "Indian Cotton Statistics," and this hand-book of Mr. Monie's, constitute an important contribution to the literature of cotton in India.

ABOUT ten thousand mill-workers assembled on the Mahaluxmee Race-course yesterday morning to protest against the resolution passed by the Mill-owners' Association to close their mills eight days in the month during the next three months. It were pointed out that with the already reduced wages, such an action meant almost starvation to the mill-hands. It was resolved to petition the mill-owners to close the mills on Sundays all the year round.

MR. SANJANA, barrister-at-law, asks us to correct a statement which appeared in our columns on Saturday, attributing to him a singular application of the word "basher" in his address to the jury in the Tulsidas murder case. Mr. Sanjana says that the word which he used was "basher," and he explains :—"I came across it some seven or eight years ago while I was in England. A rather lengthy but ably penned article appeared in one of the London journals—I think it was the *Daily Telegraph*—headed "hiring of a basher"—where the word was used to mean a vagabond hired for the purpose of beating or even assassinating another person. The verbal form "to bash" was also explained, and its meaning given as "to beat." The description of a basher therein so strikingly corresponded to that of a *budmash* here, that I forthwith made a note of it in a book containing miscellaneous notes, for private use. Just now the book lies before me, and I find the notes as they were taken down then."

AT the Criminal Sessions of the High Court on Saturday last, Mr. Justice Bayley passed sentence on Maki Hajee Esmail, who was tried before his lordship and a special jury on a charge of the murder of Tulsidas Mohunjee, a Bania, in Memon Moholla, on the 4th March last, but who was convicted by the jury of the minor offence of voluntarily causing grievous hurt only. His lordship remarked that the prisoner struck the deceased, for a consideration of ten or fifteen rupees, which was promised him for committing the assault. His lordship warned all *budmashes* of the excessive danger likely to ensue from striking a person on the head with a stick, remarking that the Court was determined to check this practice of assaulting people on the streets for small consideration. In another case, tried at the present sessions, a prisoner was sentenced to life transportation for a similar offence ; and Maki Hajee Esmail was now sentenced to transportation for ten years.

THE University of Bombay, a few months ago, says the *Bombay Education Record*, without a struggle and almost without discussion, abandoned its "oral" examinations, which had been one of its characteristic and fundamental principles, and to which the founders of the University attached the greatest importance. The University of Oxford, we now learn, is following suit, and is about to abolish the celebrated *viva voce*. The best of Oxford stories have referred to these examinations, and the last of the series will soon be recorded, as the *viva voce* of "smalls" is doomed. Some of the academic authorities profess to regard the change as "little less than a revolution," yet both examiners and examinees alike appear to desire its removal. The reason is obvious in the case of the victims of the cross-examination, but the fact that the examiners are in favour of the abolition, would almost seem to suggest that the power to conduct a *viva voce* with celerity and success is a lost art in Oxford.

THE *Madras Mail* regrets to have to announce the death, on the West Coast, at a comparatively early age, of Surgeon James Kernan, I. M. S., Acting Civil Surgeon of Cannanore, son of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Kernan, who retired after a long service as a Judge of the Madras High Court. The intelligence was received by wire by Mr. John Kernan, the brother of the deceased, barrister-at-law and Clerk of the Crown, Madras High Court. Dr. Kernan was married but ten months ago to a daughter of Colonel Stephens, of the 4th Light Cavalry, at Secunderabad. His death was unexpected and sudden.

OPIUM in Bengal is doing remarkably well, and the drug is of good quality. The weighments are now being carried on at four centres, viz., Gya, Nowada, Doudnagar, and Tehtah, but influenza is very seriously retarding the work. The officer who was deputed to conduct the weighments at Sherghotty having been unable to do so, owing to the opium cultivators of that centre have had to come into Gya with their opium,—a long tramp of over fifty miles. The rabi crop is also likely to be an abundant one, while the mango crop at present promises to be much better than any of late years.

OF the 10,000 diamond-cutters at Amsterdam, who are all Jews, 7,000 are stated to be now without work, as the principal diamond-cutting establishments have ceased their operations in consequence of the enormous rise in the price of raw diamonds. The *Handelsblad* attributes this state of things to the fact that the London house of Rothschild has monopolised the trade in raw diamonds.

TELEGRAMS.

[CENTRAL NEWS TELEGRAMS.]

THE ELLIOT BREACH OF PROMISE CASE.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

The proceedings in which Miss Alice Hailes claimed damages from Sir George Elliot for breach of promise of marriage came to a close to-day, the jury disagreeing as to whether any promise to marry had been given.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS.

Major-General Frederick Marshall, C.M.G., is gazetted Colonel of the First Royal Dragoons.

Lieut.-General Thomas Addison, C.B., Colonel of the Yorkshire Light Infantry.

Lieut-General Frederick Yonge Shipley, Colonel, Lincolnshire Regiment.

Major-General Robert Bruce, Colonel of the East Yorkshire Regiment.

Major-General Beaufoy Hawley, Colonel, Rifle Brigade.

GERMAN PLANS OF RUSSIAN FORTRESSES.

ST. PETERSBURG, APRIL 18.

A great sensation has been created here by the announcement that Baron Plessen, German Attachè, had instructed an agent to obtain plans of Russian fortresses.

Baron Plessen has decamped to Copenhagen.

THE PROPOSED BI-METALLIST CONFERENCE.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Last night in the House of Commons Mr. Samuel Smith introduced his motion in favour of holding an international conference on the subject of bi-metallism.

In the discussion which followed Sir Vernon Harcourt said the adoption of such a course would be dangerous and undignified.

Mr. Gladstone expressed an opinion in similar terms.

Mr. Balfour spoke in favour of the motion, approving the principle of bi-metallism.

Mr. Goschen declared the discussion of the subject to be premature.

On a division Mr. Smith's motion was rejected by a majority of ninety-six votes.

CONGRESS CAMPAIGNS IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

Non-party meetings to discuss the Indian Congress were held in various divisions of London and at Northampton to-day, when large and attentive audiences were secured.

Messrs. Surendranath Bonnerjee, Hume, Naoroji, and Wood, and Sir William Wedderburn were the chief speakers.

Motions at each place were proposed and supported by local speakers, and carried unanimously, urging the desirability of enlarging the Councils and the introduction of the elective element.

The treatment of the movement by the Press here has been encouraging to the organisers of the movement, the *Times* and other daily papers reporting the proceedings to the meetings.

The *Leeds Mercury* strongly urges Lord Cross to grant the elective principle.

Meetings in the provinces are being organised, Mr. Bradlagh, Mr. Justin McCarthy, and Mr. Beaufoy attending the meetings.

Mr. Bonnerjee is to speak at Taunton, Plymouth, Truro, Exeter, Barnstaple, Swansea, Cardiff, Bristol and Bath during the next fortnight.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji will speak at the last four towns.

Meetings in the Midlands and North of England are to follow; delegates are also being invited to attend meetings in Manchester, Liverpool, and elsewhere.

MR. STANLEY IN BELGIUM.

BRUSSELS, APRIL 19.

Mr. Stanley has arrived at Brussels and was received with royal honours. He is the guest of the King and has been furnished with accommodation at the palace.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

It is believed her that Mr. Stanley will undertake the governorship of the Congo.

MR. GLADSTONE'S HEALTH.

Mr. Gladstone has quite recovered from his indisposition.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

BI-METALLISM.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

In the House of Commons this evening, the debate on Mr. Samuel Smith's motion for a Conference of the chief commercial nations to consider the question of establishing a bi-metallic system was commenced.

SIR GEORGE ELLIOT CASE.

LONDON, APRIL 18.

In an action brought by Miss Emmeline Hailes, an opera singer, against Sir George Elliot for breach of promise of marriage and seduction in which the plaintiff claimed £5,000 damages, the jury were unable to agree, and were discharged.

RELIGIOUS TEACHING IN BRAZIL.

RIO DE JANEIRO, APRIL 17.

The Brazilian Government has abolished religious teaching in all State schools.

THE CHINDWARA-NAGPUR SECTION.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, APRIL 20.

There is every likelihood that a railway will be constructed from Chindwara Station on the Great Indian Peninsula Railway to Nagpur. A survey party has been appointed, with Mr. W. H. Parker in charge.

VICTIMS TO INFLUENZA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, APRIL 20.

Two Surgeons-Major, stationed at Cannanore, died last week within few hours of each other of influenza, with other complications, both were young men—Messrs. Kernan and Quarry.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SINGAPORE, APRIL 19.

The Italian steamer Bisagno left here for Bombay yesterday.

The same Company's steamer Bormida, which left Bombay on the 8th inst., arrived here to-day.

COLOMBO, APRIL 20.

H. M. S. Penguin, from Aden arrived.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, APRIL 19.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed firm. Surats firm.

The Manchester Market has been strong.

Good Dhollera	4 11-16d.
7 lbs. Shirtings	5s. 4d.
8¼ ,, ,,	6s. 6½d.
40s Mule Twist	9¾d.
Exchange on India, 30 days' sight	1s. 5⅛d.
2¾ per cent. Consols for account	98¾
3 per cent. French Rentes	89¼
4 per cent. Rupee paper	Nominal.
4½ per cent. ,,	75¾
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108¼
Bar Silver	46⅛d. per oz.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	90,000	bales.
,, ,, ,, Surats	9,000	,,
,, ,, Import of Cotton	56,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	15,000	,,
,, ,, Stock of Cotton	1,110,000	,,
,, ,, ,, Surats	123,000	,,
,, Stock of Cotton in London.	16,000	,,

NOTES FROM WANKANER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WANKANER, APRIL 17.

THE small capital of Wankaner, situated on the fertile Machoo, is becoming one of the most picturesque little towns in Kathiawar, and shows on every hand what an orderly and careful administration can do by way of reforms in a Native State. The handsome streets formed by rows of buildings are very picturesque-looking. Here is a genuine example where careful management has been able to enlist the sympathy and co-operation of the people for the improvement of the State. A well fortified jail, a commodious hospital, a magnificent library, a girls' school, a market, rest-houses, bridges, and road communications, all have contributed to transform this once out-of-the-way place into an elegant town. There are on all sides evident signs of progress and prosperity and development of trade. The once solitary and isolated spot on he bank of the Machoo, which is now gradually forming part of the town, is selected for the construction of a magnificent school-building. Here a shamiana was put up the other day. It was decorated with triumphal arches of leaves, &c. The gentry of the place and members of the establishment of the Prant Officer were invited. At 6 p. m. Major and Mrs. Sealy, accompanied by the State Karbhari, arrived at the shamiana. On the approach of the carriage a guard-of-honour, headed by the Superintendent of Police, presented arms. A sofa was placed in the middle, and on both sides of it were arranged seats for the guests. The proceedings commenced with the State Karbhari Rao Bahadoor Ganpatrao N. Laud's address. The text of which is as follows:—"Major Sealy, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—The object of the assemblage here to-day is to celebrate the ceremony of laying the foundation-stone of a costly building, which we are going to construct for the education of the youths of this country, and it is expected to confer many blessings on the coming generation of the rising city. On education depends the material and moral prosperity of the country, and it is one of the bounden duties of every State to provide the best means in its power to supply the requirements of education. This commodious school-building will not only meet the requirements of education, but will remain as a standing monument of the State's educational endowments. The work will be supervised by Mr. Booth, our able Agency Engineer. The building will provide a splendid hall, and on the side wings, there will be accommodated the Anglo-Vernacular School, the Gujerati School, and the Urdu School. Thus under one roof, we shall have the whole of the educational machinery. The spacious compound will provide for gymnasium and play-ground. The cost for the construction is estimated at Rs. 25,000. This is no doubt a large outlay, but the object which we aim at is equally worth this expenditure. It is often observed with natural pride that the accumulations of treasures in the States, the progress in the agricultural possessions, and development of the resources of the country are proofs of prosperity and good government. But it must not be forgotten for a moment, that the principal contributors of such prosperity are the people, especially the agricultural class. It is their toils and labour that replenish the treasury; it is their skill and industry that contribute towards the support of the fabric of a State and maintenance of its resources and dignity. It is then the sacred duty of the State that it should set apart a portion of its revenue at all times in a spirit of liberality for the futherance of public works, calculated to promote the welfare of the ryots. In doing this a State is not only moving in unison with the modern civilization, but it is fulfilling those moral and sacred obligations which Providence has imposed on it for the material and moral prosperity of its subjects, and on the prosperity of the subjects alone depends the prosperity of the State itself. Therefore, whatever is done and whatever outlay is incurred for the good and welfare of the people, is done and incurred in another form for the State itself. The obligations on the part of the State and that of its subject are reciprocal and these work side by side. Referring to education, one cannot but be surprised at the marvellous progress education has made throughout the length and breadth of India under the benign influences of the British Rule. Ever since educational institutions were first established there has been an increasing wave of western knowledge in arts and sciences and in the development of material resources and prosperity of the country. Latent energies and gifts have been called forth, of which the present history, though grand and eventful, is only a foretaste of future progress. It is due to the benign principles of the British administration that broad and deep foundation has been laid to erect the noble fabric—it is due to the lasting glory of the successive illustrious statesmen that the foundation of education so laid has been cemented and consolidated, and which this day is spreading its blessings far and wide over the land and every household. It is now for the States in general to work unceasingly to emulate the grand work laid before us by the Paramount Power. I need hardly say more on the subject as it will only fill in volumes were I to speak at length on the subject of education. We trust that the small seed sown here will develop into a large and useful institution, teaching truth and virtue, and confer untold blessings of education on coming generation. With expression of sincere gratitude for the trouble you have taken, I request you, Major Sealy, to lay the foundation-stone of this building. I have to thank also Mrs. Sealy, Mrs. Doig, and other gentlemen present for their kind acceptance of our invitation to this ceremony."

The address was replied to by Major Sealy, who was received with cheers:—"Mr. Laud, Ladies, and Gentlemen,—It is a matter of self-congratulation that my first visit to the flourishing State as Prant Officer should be associated with a ceremony of such significance as this which we are assembled to witness. In the short time I have been here, I have been able to see something of the surrounding country, and everywhere I notice marks of prosperity and progress—the invariable attendance on the spread of education. Your capital which, not many years ago was little better than a village, has been embellished and enriched with public buildings, among which are an excellent girls' school, a well-stocked library, and a reading room are evidence that the progress of knowledge has created fresh needs which had to be satisfied. Just as the population has overflowed the limits of the old walls, so the number of your boy-scholars have overflowed the accommodation hitherto provided; and we are, consequently, met this day to witness the commencement of the building of a school that shall combine under one roof all the boys' schools with ample margin for future expansion. And you may rest assured that that expansion will follow with a well-filled treasury, an increasing revenue, an agricultural class that is going in the general progress by increased attention to the cultivation of waste land and a hearty co-operation to the beneficent work of the survey recently introduced, with an important railway junction in your limits, with natural resources in the shape of building stone and slate, with industries such as weaving and leather work, with an ample water-supply of good quality, with such an energetic administrator as Mr. Laud, with a future ruler, who is receiving the benefits of a high standard of education in the Raj Kumar College, there is no reason why the State should not go on in the path of progress and prosperity with certain steps. In the sure confidence that a step in that direction is now being made, I shall now have much pleasure in according to Mr. Laud's request, and proceed to the laying of the foundation-stone of this school."

The proceedings were brought to a close by loud cheers of the crowds of the people who had assembled on the occasion.

FROM the 5th to the 11th instant, 1 European, 7 East Indians, 11 Native Christians, 260 Hindus, and 51 Mahomedans died in Madras, making a total of 330 persons. The average of the corresponding week for the ten previous years was 292. The deaths are thus classified, viz., 3 from small-pox, 19 from measles, 122 from fever, 33 from dysentery, 9 from diarrhœa, and 154 from other diseases. The death-rate in the week under notice was 43·0 per 1,000 per annum. The mean of the ten previous years was 38·1 per 1,000 per annum.

PRIMARY EDUCATION IN THE CORPORATION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Apropos* of the debate in the Corporation on primary education—the teaching of reading, writing, and simple accounts in the vernacular—will you kindly allow me to state what I find in this place?

Sholapur is a town of 54,000 inhabitants and the Municipality spends Rs. 7,400 a year on primary education. This sum is provided as follows:—

Government grant	Rs. 1,850
School fees	,, 1,400
Municipal assignment	,, 4,150
Total	Rs. 7,400

Bombay is about 14 times as large as Sholapur, and on the same scale ought to spend fourteen times this total, or Rs. 103,600, which ought in the same proportions to be made up as follows:—

Government grant, 14 times Rs. 1,850	Rs. 25,900
School fees, 14 times Rs. 1,400	,, 19,600
Municipal grant, 14 times Rs. 4,150	,, 58,100
Total	Rs. 1,03,600

Now it will be remembered that what the Joint Schools' Committee ask for, and what the Standing Committee have recommended the Corporation to grant, is a Municipal assignment of Rs. 39,500, wherewith to make up the total required, *viz.* Rs. 87,000 in round figures to be provided as follows:—

Government grant	Rs. 25,000
School fees	,, 22,500
Municipal assignment	,, 39,500
Total	Rs. 87,000

In other words whilst the Government grant to Bombay is fair, being fourteen times what it is to Sholapur; and whilst the same may be said of the contribution s from school fees, the Municipal assignment asked for in Bombay is Rs. 18,600 short of the Sholapur scale! If the Joint Schools' Committee asked the Corporation for Rs. 58,000, it would be only asking for the same sum in proportion to population and in proportion to Government grant which this District Municipality is cheerfully spending on primary education for the children of its rate-payers.

Any comparison on the basis of comparative wealth would of course be still more disadvantageous to Bombay. I do not, however, develop this beyond repeating that the sum requisitioned by the Joint Schools' Committee represents a school-rate of considerably less than ¼ per cent. on the rateable value of property in Bombay. My sole purpose on this occasion is, by concentrating attention on the actual figures of the first case to hand, to show conclusively that the demand of the Joint Schools' Committee for Rs. 39,500 is most moderate and most reasonable; and that Bombay as a matter of fact, in the discharge of its duties towards primary education, is lagging behind the district municipalities, which we all know are far less wealthy, and which are usually supposed to be less enlightened.—I am, &c.,

T. B. KIRKHAM,
Municipal Councillor.

Sholapur, April 19.

BOMBAY HUNT AND GYMKHANA RACES.

THIRD DAY.

SATURDAY afforded a very pleasant day's racing. The afternoon was fairly cool, and the punters who object to laying odds on, had a better chance of winning their money than on the previous day, as the favourites were unsuccessful in most of the races. The totalisator appeared to be doing a roaring trade, and for a small meeting, Messrs. Archer and Co. seemed to have a good deal of work on their hands. The band of the Gloucester Regiment discoursed sweet music, and an air of cheerfulness, which is not always apparent at Bombay functions, was conspicuous by its presence.

FIRST RACE AT 4-30 P.M.—THE MAROLE CHASE.—Rs. 199. For all galloways 13-3 and under. Catchweight over 11st. 7lbs. Winner claimable for Rs. 400. R. C.

Mr Graham's br a g Gendarme, 11st 7lbs, Owner ... 1
Mr Prevost's b a p Aftab, 11st 7lbs, Mr Gray ... 2
Mr Steel's c a g Crawler, 11st 7lbs, Owner ... 3

Mr. Littleton's stable went off with the lead, taking the first two or three jumps on level terms, but Woodlark soon went to the front and headed the field to about the third fence from home when it became obvious that he had had enough, and Aftab and Gendarme made a race of it for first place. Gendarme won by two lengths.

BETTING—Gendarme 4 to 1, Aftab 5 to 4, Crawler 10 to 1, Lothair 10 to 1, Mehlat 3 to 1. Woodlark 2 to 1.

SECOND RACE AT 5 P. M.—THE CHUCKLA CHASE.—Rs. 199. For all horses that have never won a chase, the bona-fide property of members of the Bombay Hunt and Light Horse. Catchweights—Walers over 12 st 10 lbs., Arabs 11st 4 lbs., C. B.s 10st 10 lbs. R. C

Mr D Brook's b w geld Carnarvon, 12st 10lbs, Owner ... 1
Mr. H W B's bk w mare Cinderella, 12st 10lbs, Mr. Steel ... 2
Messrs Lee and Monro's g w geld Master Jack, 12st 10lbs, Mr Monro ... 3

BETTING—Carnarvon 2 to 1, Master Jack 5 to 4, Cinderella 8 to 1, and Arbid 2 to 1 on.

Carnarvon shook off the rest of the field at once and won in a canter.

THIRD RACE AT 5-20 P. M.—THE PONY SCURRY.—Rs. 99. Distance, three furlongs. For all ponies 13-3 and under that have never won a race of any description up to day of starting. Weight for inches—13-3 to carry 11 stone. Entrance Rs. 5.

Mr England's b a p Cocky Boy, 11st, Owner ... 1
Mr Barton's ch c b p Nusser, 9st 13lbs, Mr Gray ... 2
Mr Weber's ch a p Paleface, 11st, Mr Littleton ... 3

Cocky Boy had it all his own way.

BETTING—5 to 2 on Cocky Boy, 3 to 1 against Paleface, 4 to 1 against Nusser, 6 to 1 against The Old 'Un.

FOURTH RACE AT 5-40 P. M.—THE CONSOLATION STAKES.—Open. Rs. 199. For maiden Arabs that have run at the meeting. Weight for age raised 28 lbs. Horses landed after 1st September, 1889, allowed 7 lbs. Winners of Rs. 199 once 4 lbs., twice 7 lbs., oftener 10 lbs. extra. ¾ mile.

Mr Grant's ch a c Planet, 11st, Mr Graham ... 1
Mr Esau Bin Curtas's g a c Long Neck, 8st 13lb, Oomer ... 2
Aga Jungi Shah's b a h Narrow Escape, 11st 1lb, Mr England ... 3

Long Neck made the running and led until the turn, when Planet asserted himself and won by a length.

BETTING.—Long Neck 7 to 4 on, 6 to 4 against Planet, 2 to 1 against Narrow Escape.

BOMBAY GRAVING DOCK.

THE following progress report (No. 12) for March 1890 has been issued:—

By the end of the month the whole of the excavation for the side-wall trenches was completed.

The masonry for the side-walls and head of dock was in progress over the whole length at levels varying from 57·50 to 88·50 on the west side, and from 57·50 to 87·00 on the east side. The masonry of the floor extended over a length of 340 feet, of which 279 feet was paved and completed. During the month, 875 brass of masonry were built, making a total of 5,709 brass since the commencement of the work.

The following materials were on the ground at the end of the month:—

Rubble	36,700	c. ft.
Composite facing, dressed	24,802	,,
Dressed altars, inverts and ashlar	16,481	,,
Dressed granite	2,980	,,
Sand	5,000	,,
Lime	10,000	,,
Cement	150	tons.

The excavation of the dock was complete, with the exception of a length of 115 ft. of hearting, which stood at an average of 71·00 T.H.D. The excavation for the pump-well foundations was down to 56·00 T.H.D.

Since the commencement of the work 23,674 brass of excavation have been removed and deposited in the dam behind walls and at Tank Bunder.

The daily average number of work-people employed on the dock was 1,755.

ATTEMPTED MURDER OF THE DEWAN OF CAMBAY.

A DASTARDLY attempt to murder in his bed Mr. Shamrao Narayen Laud, Dewan of Cambay, was made between 2 and 3 o'clock on the morning of Wednesday, the 16th inst., but it was fortunately frustrated ere any serious injury could be inflicted, and the would-be assassin effected his escape. There are wheels within wheels in Cambay politics, which are not free from intrigue and the petty jealousies usually at work in native courts; and considering that the ruler of Cambay and his relations and surroundings are all Mahomedans while the Dewan is an educated Bombay Hindu, the attempt made on the life of the latter would not be considered a very strange occurrence. As an enlightened administrator who has the confidence of the British Government, the Dewan is credited with a desire to introduce reforms in the administration, which have been met with opposition in certain quarters, and their very object misunderstood or misrepresented. Mr. Shamrao has, therefore, a difficult task before him as Dewan of a State where he is regarded as a foreigner, and where the aim of his public measures is misinterpreted by rival interests or political intrigue. The Dewan lived in an upper-storeyed house near the sea-side, close by the Durbar, and near the ramparts of the city. The house is surrounded on all sides with a high compound wall; and the compound covers a large area on all sides except towards the north of the house, where there is an upper gallery which overlooks a public road. The Dewan holds his kutcherry in the middle portion of the building; and having transacted public business there, he retired to his private quarters about 5 p.m. on Tuesday, the 15th inst., went out for a drive, had his dinner between 7 and 8 p.m., and finally retired to rest about 10 p.m One of the Dewan's body-servants, who was relieved every two hours, used to *punkah* him during the night, and to be on duty near the bed-room. On the ground-floor near the main gate-way of the compound were about fifteen body-servants and *chowkidars*, the latter being on duty as watchmen, armed with swords. Towards the north of the house, under the gallery above-mentioned, there were two more *chowkidars* on duty, and one more on the south side. The doors and windows on the ground-floor were kept closed during the night. Thus guarded and secure, the Dewan retired about 10 p. m. on Tuesday night. About 2-30 a.m., Mr. Shamrao awoke and felt sensation of pain on the bridge of the nose, from which blood had flowed over his clothes, and which was still bleeding. There was a light in the room, but the punkah-man was not there. Holding a piece of white cloth to his nose to stop the wound bleeding, Mr. Shamrao rushed to the gallery on the north and called out to the two *chowkidars* on duty there, but they were both absent as the punkah-man was. The Dewan's wife ran to his assistance and brought him into the room from the gallery. She then called out to the *chowkidars* near the main gate-way, when five or six men rushed upstairs, among them being the absent punkah-man. In answer to questions put to him, he said he had gone out for two or three minutes on to the open terrace overlooking the main gate-way. Some one said that he saw a man drop from the terrace, but that he made his escape before he could be arrested. The two *chowkidars* on the north side, and the one on the south side of the bungalow, were not on duty. Dr. Dwarkanath Ramnath Khote, the State doctor, who lived in the same compound, was sent for and dressed the wound on the Dewan's nose. It was not a serious wound, and was expected to be healed up in a few days. The *chowkidars* ran in different directions to look for the miscreant; and Mr. Wasudeo Mahadeo, the police superintendent, having been sent for, made the necessary enquiries and took steps for the arrest of the culprit.

It was not until the morning that a cut in the Dewan's clothes near the right shoulder led to the discovery that the would-be assassin had aimed a blow in that part of the body, which had been resisted by the thick clothes, three waist-coats, which the Dewan had on at the time in addition to a blanket which covered him. The blow had made only a slight scar on the skin, but had drawn no blood whatever. The news of the attempt on the Dewan's life having spread through the city, he was visited in the morning by many of the seths and sowcars. His Highness the Nawab, Jaffer Ali Khan, visited him about 7 a.m., made enquiries into the occurrence, looked into the respective positions where the *chowkidars* were usually placed on duty, and offered a reward of Rs. 1,000 for the arrest of the culprit. About noon on Wednesday, with his Highness's permission, Mr. Shamrao left Cambay with his wife on his way to Bombay for treatment. Travelling to Petlad by palanquin and shigram, and halting there for the night, he went the next day to Anand, where he took the B. B. and C. I. train at 9 p. m. on Thursday, reaching Bombay on Friday morning last. Here he was attended by Dr. Gopal Shewram, who found the dressing of the wound to be faultless and advised the same treatment to be continued. It is expected that the wound will be healed up in a few days, when the Dewan will leave for Cambay. On Friday afternoon, he received in Bombay the following telegram from Cambay:—"Culprits discovered. Very bad disclosures. Accused admitted everything in main. Particulars posted."

The particulars referred to in the above telegram were received by Mr. Shamrao by post yesterday afternoon. The would-be assassin was, it appears, one Amir Taddia, a Mahomedan labourer, who followed no particular profession, but took up any job that came to hand. He had with him as his companion, when he went to Mr. Shamrao's house, another Mahomedan, by name Mahomed Peerkhan, a desperate character, who had been several times in jail, and once managed to escape from it. They say that they were hired by one Ruttanchund, a Shravak Bania, a money-lender in Cambay, who has business relations with the Durbar people, but between whom and Mr. Shamrao not the slightest ill-feeling or enmity is known to have existed. It is, therefore, believed that Ruttanchand was merely the agent of another person still behind the scenes, who commissioned him to engage the services of the two Mahomedan ruffians, for a sum of Rs. 1,000 to take the life of the Dewan. It appeared that Amir Taddia occupied a small house at a short distance from the Dewan's bungalow; and it being considered to be the fittest place to commence operations, Ruttanchund met Amir and Mahomed Peerkhan in Amir's house on Tuesday night last, and it was arranged after some deliberation that Ruttanchund should remain concealed in Amir's house until the two miscreants returned there from their murderous errand. With that understanding Amir and Mahomed Peerkhan left the place on Tuesday night; and they climbed up a *leem* tree outside the compound wall of Mr. Shamrao's bungalow, whence they were able to secure a good view of the Dewan's bed-room and the gallery to the north of it. They waited up the tree until mid-night had passed, when they got down, and while one kept watch on the road under the *leem* tree, the other, having scaled the compound wall, climbed up the gallery, where he lay concealed, watching for a favourable opportunity to kill the Dewan. He had to wait long, for the punkah-man was alert at his post, and could not be avoided. Just, however, as the man left the bed-room for a few minutes, the miscreant crept from the gallery into the bedroom and made the attempt on the Dewan's life in the greatest possible hurry, for he feared that the punkah-man would return instantly. On the alarm being raised, the man jumped out and escaped to Amir Taddia's house, where the murderous trio met again, and where the two Mahomedan miscreants reported to Ruttanchund that they had succeeded in taking the Dewan's life and had earned the promised reward of a thousand rupees. Soon after the police commenced their enquiries into the matter on Wednesday last, Amir Taddia was arrested in his own house in Cambay. Probably in consequence of information given by him, Mahomed Peerkhan was arrested in a neighbouring village, while Ruttanchund was arrested at another village further off. Both the Mahomedans have made confessions, agreeing in the main particulars; but the one incriminates the other as the person who made the attempt to assassinate the Dewan. Ruttanchund, however, continues reticent, and does not appear disposed at present to make any disclosures. The punkah-man and the chowkidars, who were absent from their posts, are in custody, and the police enquiries are being proceeded with.

PARSEE PROGRESS IN ATHLETIC SPORTS.

AN exhibition of gymnastics and athletic sports by the pupils attending Mody Bay Gymnasium took place on Saturday afternoon, in the rear compound of the Elphinstone High School, when the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley presided and distributed the prizes. Amongst the others present were Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, the Hon. Mr. A. F. Beaufort, Dr. and Mrs. Hatch, Mrs. Jamsetjee Cursetjee Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy.

Mr. Framroz Rustomjee Papa at the outset read a report for the year as follows:—

Mr. President, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Ladies and Gentlemen,—Mr. Manockjee Hormusjee, the proprietor of the institution, begs leave to lay before you a short sketch of the rise and progress of this institution. The institution is now fifteen years old, having been established as far back as 1875, and has now on its rolls 135 members. It was started at the instance of several educated young gentlemen to supply a long felt want of a well conducted and efficiently-managed gymnasium, within the limits of the Fort, where boys and even adults of all the different sections of the community could receive sound physical training. How great and urgent must the demand such an institution then have been is shown by the large number of boys (about 80) who took advantage of it on the day of its establishment. This number gradually increased, and the total number of boys and adults that have from time to time taken advantage of this institution, up to the present time stands at 1,477. This shows that native parents have now begun to understand the absolute necessity and the positive advantages of physical development side by side with mental culture With a view, therefore, to bring the institution more to the notice of the general public and to make the numerous advantages it confers upon young persons more widely known, a public exhibition of the gymnastics taught in this institution was, thanks to the kindness of Mr. V. A. Modak, the worthy principal of the Elphinstone High School, held in this very place in the year 1888, when the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Scott very kindly presided. The advantage to the institution by such an exhibition was soon felt in the shape of an almost immediate increase in the number of its pupils. Of the 135 pupils attending this institution 5 are graduates of the University, 28 are under-graduates, 76 are students belonging to the different High Schools in Bombay, and the remaining 26 are persons employed in different walks of life, say, traders, brokers, schoolmasters, and clerks, in various Government and mercantile offices. The age of these pupils ranges between 7 and 40. As it would be scarcely fair on the part of the proprietor to speak highly of his own work, he leaves it to you, ladies and gentlemen, to judge of it yourself after you have witnessed the different exercises that will be gone through presently. He however begs to draw your attention to the number of prizes that the pupils of his institution have won at the last athletic sports of the Parsee Gymkhana. Out of the six challenge cups open to competitors, the proprietor has the satisfaction to announce that his pupils carried away, five whilst no les then twelve other cups and two prizes were similarly won by them at the very sports. It may be well to mention that the art of swimming forms a part of the training of the institution, A knowledge of this useful art is imparted to the pupils by taking them out to sea-bath now and again under the supervision of competent teachers, and in spite of many difficulties it is satisfactory to state that almost 300 young men have acquired the life-saving art through the medium of this institution. Notwithstanding the proprietor's great desire to extend the usefulness of his institution, he has been unable to do so owing to the limited space at his disposal. In order to remedy this, however, he has applied to the Municipal Corporation to lease him a suitable plot of ground in the Fort. Negociations are now being carried on on the subject, and it is hoped that looking to the useful object for which the ground is required, the Corporation would let it on very reasonable terms. In conclusion the proprietor begs to tender his most heart-felt thanks to all those gentlemen who have contributed handsomely towards the expenses of prizes to deserving pupils, and have thus materially helped to the success of to-day's gathering. Special thanks of the proprietor are due to Sir D. M. Petit, Mr. N. M. Petit, Mr. A. D. Moonshey, Mr. Gordhundhas Gocaldas Tejpall, and Mr. Damoderdas Gordhundas. The proprietor also takes the opportunity to thank Mr. P. N. Kerawala for a permanent donation of Rs. 250, from the interest of which two silver medals are given this year in the name of his father Mr. N. C. Kerawala. The obliging Principal of the Elphinstone School also deserves his best thanks for the sympathy which he has shown for the cause of physical training by letting him have the free use of the spacious compound of his institution and last though not least to you, Mr. President, are due his warmest thanks for the willingness with which in spite of multifarious engagements, you so very kindly consented to take the chair on the occasion. The proprietor will ever remember gratefully this act of kindness, and feels sure the pupils of the institution will feel proud to receive prizes at your hands.

The exhibition of gymnastic exercises was then proceeded with. The young men showed agility in vaulting with the pole, their leaping being very clean and neat. On the horizontal and cross-bars they also showed much skill and muscular power.

The exhibition over, the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley distributed the prizes.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley, then, addressing the gathering, said:—

Mr. Manockjee, Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Ladies, and Gentlemen.—Having been occupied during the day in not particularly agreeable duties I am glad now to come amongst so many young people here to witness for the first time I have ever attended any of the performances of this institution the very admirable gymnastic exercises we have seen to-day. My friend, Mr. K. M. Shroff, whose kindness towards quadrupeds I hope is extended, I hope, towards bipeds like myself, asked me to come here this evening, and I did so with the greatest pleasure; but as the place, being in the open air, is not well suited for speaking, I will not detain you long with the observations I have to make. Athletic exercises have always formed a large part of the physical education of the youths of England and of Scotland. I confess that in the school where I passed six years of my young life, and where they endeavoured to instil a small amount of Latin and less Greek into me with more or less success, I devoted myself not to gymnastic exercises, because they had not then been brought to the perfection they are at the present time. It has been said, and I believe correctly, that of all nations, the English take more interest in, and are more expert in field sports and other exercises of the open-air than any other country in the world at the present time, and that we approach nearer the ancient Greek nation in that respect than any other country has ever done. The very name gymnasium is derived from the Greek, althought the exercises are somewhat different from what were practised in those days. But I think those gymnastic exercises should be encouraged, as they are calculated to do that which is very much wanted among the rising generations in this country, and that is to take them away from too close application to their books, which compel so many young Parsees I see about the town to wear spectacles. I am sure if they devoted something of their leisure to gymnastic exercises such as we have seen to-day, they would be much better and stronger men when they grow up. It is impossible that a person can be always at his books, and continue in good health. Some of our most distinguished men in all professions are men who have been foremost in sport and manly exercise, as our new Governor Lord Harris is in cricket. (Loud applause.) I know of persons who when at Oxford or Cambridge have rowed in the University eights, have attained the high and prominent positions of Bishop, and I believe even Archbishop of the English Church. I think nothing should be left undone in instructing the young people in exercises such as we have seen to-day. Unfortunately, if the scheme for building over the Marine Lines Recreation Ground—I sincerely hope it will not—the sports you engage in there in the afternoon and evening will be taken from you. But I believe there are some difficulties in the way at present. Well, we have heard of the necessity for exercises such as those we have seen, and I think that Mr. Manockjee, who I understand is the proprietor of this establishment, deserves very great credit for the manner in which the pupils have exhibited their skill. (Applause.) I also understand that a well-known philanthropist, Sir Dinshaw Manockjee, Petit, is about to provide a gymnasium at no great distance from the present one, and nothing, I am sure, will do more good to the young people of this city than by availing themselves of the opportunities which that gymnasium, when erected, will undoubtedly afford. In conclusion I would beg to propose a vote of thanks to Mr. Manockjee, the gentleman who is at the head of this institution, and long may it flourish. (Loud applause.)

Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy moved and Mr. K. M Shroff seconded a hearty vote of thanks to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley for presiding, which was heartily responded to, and the proceedings terminated.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN HONGKONG.

HONGKONG was *en fete* on the 31st ult in honour of the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Connaught. As the Victoria, the Governor's launch, conveying the distinguished visitors came alongside the wharf, the guns of the Volunteer Artillery awoke the echoes with a salute, and the Band of the Argyll and Sutherland Highlanders struck up the National Anthem. His Excellency the Officer Administering the Government, accompanied by Admiral Sir Nowell Salmon and Major-General Edwards, advanced to meet their Royal Highnesses and bid them welcome to Hongkong. The Duke and Duchess, who both looked remarkably well and seemed much pleased with their reception, were after a minute or two of conversation conducted to chairs specially prepared for them, and each carried by eight bearers, proceeded to the City Hall, preceded by four Sikh troopers as outriders, while the company who had assembled on the wharf followed.

On the arrival at the City Hall, their Royal Highnesses were escorted to a rased platform in St. George's Hall, where a large crowd of citizens had assembled. Along with them on the platform were his Excellency the Administrator, Vice-Admiral Sir Nowel Salmon, Lady Salmon, Major-General Bevan Edwards, and Mrs. Cavaye. Below the platform were the Members of the Legislative Council, and among those in the front reserved seats were Acting Chief Justice Clarke, Mrs. Clarke, the Consuls of the various Powers represented in Hongkong officers of the British and foreign Men-of-War in the harbour, officers of the regiment and several distinguished citizens.

Mr. Ryrie stepped forward and said,—It is my very pleasing duty to present you with an address of welcome from the inhabitants of this colony. Hongkong has ever been devoted to the illustrious family to which you belong, its founder having been your illustrious mother, the Queen-Empress, and I think I may assure you that every signatory to this address does mean what the address says. The feeling of true loyalty which exists in this small colony cannot be surpassed in any part of her Majesty's dominions. We have heard of you and your service and are fully convinced that you will earn in the future the good opinion of all, as you have done in the past during your service in Bombay and other countries. We all know your good qualities that they are eminently of the kind to gain for you the love and affection of those who serve under you. (Cheers). Coming as you do from residence in proud Bombay, perhaps at the first glance you may not think that this colony is anything much to speak of, but I think when you look around a little you will see what the indomitable energy and perseverance of the residents have done—you will find what has been made out of the bare rocky island that this was some fifty years ago; and although the work was first originated by British subjects, of late years these exertions have been ably seconded by our Chinese fellow-citizens. I shall now read the address.

To Lieutenant-General his Royal Highness Prince Arthur Patrick Albert, Duke of Connaught, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., C.B.

May it please your Royal Highness,—Less than 50 years ago Hongkong was a desolate and most unknown island with a scanty population of poor fishermen scattered along its shores. To-day it is an important portion of the Empire, with a varied population of over 200,000 souls; it is one of the busy centres of the commercial life of the world, receiving each year into its capacious harbour millions of tons of the shipping of all nations; it is a valuable military position on the frontier of the empire and a great naval station. Such as it is it had its origin in the early years of Her Majesty's reign; it has received its charter as a colony from her hands; it had risen to its present position under her auspices; its capital city is known by her name; it owes to her beneficent government its first foundations; its growth and its prosperity add to her most Gracious Majesty; it has always been most loyal and devoted. Twice in the past it has had opportunities of proving that loyalty and devotion by the warmth of its welcome to members of the Royal Family, and it unfeignedly rejoices at the opportunity now again afforded by the visit of your Royal Highness, to give full expression to its feelings of and reverence for the Queen Empress. Your Royal Highness and your illustrious consort are most heartily welcome to Hongkong. We regret extremely that the Lenten season and the shortness of your stay among us render it impossible for us to entertain you as we would wish to do, but we pray you to be pleased to accept the slender hospitalities we are in a position to offer. Your Royal Highness is, as befits the godson of the Great Duke, a soldier, who has filled and may yet fill positions of great trust in the military service of the Crown. We congratulate you on the completion of your tour of service in India; we wish you all the honours and rewards of a successful military career. We are glad that you will, while here, have an opportunity of inspecting our fortifications and examining into our means of defence. In this welcome, in these congratulations and good wishes, all ranks and classes in the colony concur. With the native-born subjects of her Majesty are associated in this demonstration the Americans and Europeans of other nationalities who form so important an element in our life, and who gladly avail themselves of this opportunity to give expression to their respect and admiration for the illustrious and venerable ruler of a friendly nation. With us are also associated the Chinese, by far the most numerous and by no means the least important section of the community, who desire to testify their gratitude to the Sovereign under whose just rule they live free from oppression, happy, well-governed, and prosperous. The offer to Your Royal Highness through their guilds and representatives a special Chinese entertainment, and they hope that you will honour them with your presence thereat. In conclusion, we sincerely hope that your Royal Highness will enjoy your visit to Hongkong, hurried though it be, that you will, bear with you from our shores many pleasant reminiscences, and that you will have a happy and prosperous voyage from this, the most eastern of Her Majesty's possessions, to the point in the west there you will pick up again the links in just chain of Empire that girdles the globe. We pray you on your arrival in England to convey to her Most Gracious Majesty the expression of our devoted loyalty.

His Royal Highness, in reply, said:—Mr. Ryrio,—I desire, in the name of her Royal Highness the Duchess and myself, to thank you for the very kind and flattering words which you have spoken. We are both very sensible of the kind and loyal welcome we are receiving at all hands during our very interesting voyage I well know the loyal manner in which inhabitants of Hongkong welcomed here my brother, the Duke of Edinburgh; and we have also heard in England of the magnificent demonstration that took place on the occasion of the Jubilee of our gracious Sovereign. It is a source of the greatest gratification to me that I should have been able to pay a visit to this—as you have justly said—the most eastern point of the British Empire. I have long heard of the energy and loyalty, not only of our own countrymen in this important emporium of trade, but also of the many Europeans who have thought it wise and have been happy to live under our own flag. I have likewise known that your Chinese fellow-subjects have also understood the advantages of British rule, and that they readily accord their support in all good undertakings (Cheers). I hope you will not think, because I happened to come here from India, which is a very large country, that therefore I should not have the same interest or have the same pleasure in seeing the great works you are carrying out and have accomplished here. It is to me a source of the greatest pleasure to see that our great empire is extending on all sides. It is necessary that we should keep moving in the great race that is taking place among the nations of the world. It is a great pleasure to know how prosperous you all are, and I am sure anybody like myself, coming here for the first time, cannot but be struck by the magnificent harbour you have, surrounded by beautiful islands, and flanked with buildings that any city might be proud of. (Cheers.) It will give me pleasure to report to her Majesty the Queen how very warmly you have referred to her in the expressions that have fallen from Mr. Ryrie, both in his speech and in the address which he read. You may rest assured that feelings of that kind are most dear to our beloved Sovereign, my mother. She takes the very deepest interest in all parts of her empire. She will follow our journey here with the deepest interest, and it will be a sincere satisfaction to myself to assure her of the cordial feelings entertained by you toward her personally, as well as towards all the members of her family. (Loud cheers.)

After leaving the City Hall, the Duke and Duchess accompanied by H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, and Sir Nowell and Lady Salmon left for Government House. Their Royal Highnesses attended a reception at Government House, and before their departure paid a visit to Canton.—*Overland China Mail.*

THE Christian and Brahmo missionaries of Dacca have organized a movement to prevent school-boys and young men from frequenting theatres, *yatras* or indigenous dramatic performances, and nautches; and more than one hundred boys have taken pledges to forbear from attending performances of the kind. The society has been christened in Bengali with a name which implies that it has been started "to put down music and dancing."

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT THE POOR BOYS' SEMINARY.

The first annual exhibition of the children of the Poor Boys' Seminary followed by the distribution of prizes was held at Khetwady on Saturday evening, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Telang, C. I. E., presiding. The programme consisted mainly of recitations in Marathi, a dialogue by children being much appreciated by those present. After the young performers had executed their respective parts

Mr. N. G. Welinkar, the honorary secretary of the managing committee of the school, read the report from which the following are extracts :—

Gentlemen,—In laying before you a report of the progress of the Poor Boys' Seminary during the first year of its existence, the managing committee, by direction of the contributors, beg to draw your attention to the origin and object of the institution. The conviction that mass education is the root of all national progress and prosperity had been gaining firmer and firmer ground during two years past, in the minds of some of those who have subscribed themselves to this report. After months of waiting they resolved to make an attempt—a very humble and unpretentious one—for the realisation of an opinion, the carrying out of which had, to them, become almost a duty. Accordingly about the middle of March last, efforts were were made to seek out a locality inhabited by the poorest classes of the community, and to establish there a school which should supply free rudimentary education through the medium of the vernaculars, to the children of these classes. Tardeo appeared to be the quarter best suited for such a purpose on account of its many mills, which provide maintenance to thousands of needy persons. Accordingly, there a meeting of friends was called on the 1st of April last ; and in the presence of a handful of gentlemen—all friends to the cause of popular education—the President Mr. R. V. Madgaonkar, B.A., declared "The Poor Boys' Seminary" open for the benefit of "destitute children." Provision was made to supply instruction up to the fourth Marathi standard, the school being intended to provide primary instruction through the medium of Marathi. Hitherto the institution has maintained a strictly private character. The promoters intended it to be an experiment ; and accordingly they sought the support only of a few of their friends whom they knew to be advocates of the cause of mass education in Bombay. Their support was readily and liberally granted ; and thus the school was enabled to complete the first year of its career. The contributors refrained hitherto from appealing to the public at large, feeling it unfair to claim public support until they were sure that their experiment would work. Now, however, it is hoped that the work has been carried on far enough for the public to be able to judge of its merits ; and the Managing Committee and the contributors trust that their efforts as outlined below will commend themselves to the public of this large and flourishing city. There were 206 pupils registered during the year for admission into the Seminary. The average number of pupils on the roll is calculated at 64, and the average daily attendance at 41. These figures establish that while there is a very large number of poor children of school-going age, the parents do not realise the importance of sending them to school or of keeping them at school for a reasonable length of time. In has been observed that the slightest employment offered to the children induces the parents to remove them from school. Upwards of 20 castes of the Hindu community are represented in the Seminary. This month the children are distributed as under—Mahrattas 21, Kasars (coppersmiths) 11, Bhandaris 3, barbers 5, goldsmith 1, blacksmith 1, Pardesi 1, Ghati 1, Teli, 1, Vanis 2, Gouli (milkman) 1, Kumbhar (potter) 1, others 8. There are also a few Mahomedan boys. The ages of the children vary between 6 and 14. There are 22 between 5 and 8 ; 30 between 9 and 11 ; and 8 over 11. The income of the parents represented is between 4 and 10 rupees per month. Out of the 60 children on the roll this month, 8 are girls. The school hours are from 10 a.m to 4-30 p.m. (with an interval from 12-30 to 1-30) on other days, and from 6-30 to 9-30 a.m. on Saturday. There are four classes conducted by two teachers. The averages of pupils in the different classes are as follow :—Standard III, 8 ; Standard II, 9 ; Standard I, 10 ; preparatory class 35. English is taught in Standard III. In addition to the subjects taught at Government schools, instruction is given in morals also. It has been long intended to open *industrial classes* in some shape ; but for want of funds that object has not been hitherto realised. No fees are charged, except an admission fee of annas two, which latter commenced to be charged from September with the object of making the attachment of the pupils to the school firmer. The whole course of instruction as provided at present may be completed in two years. The expenses of the institution were covered to a very large extent by the contributions of the subscribers. The rest was advanced by the secretary as a loan to be returned whenever the funds of the institution permitted. It is gratifying to notice from the subscribers' list that the institution has enlisted the sympathies of the representatives of almost all the communities of Bombay. In conclusion, it only remains to press upon the generous public of this city the claims of the present institution, which is the only one of its kind for the lower classes of the Hindoo community. It usefully engages crowds of boys who would otherwise have been compelled to hover about the streets, and perchance to grow a curse to themselves and the society they live in. The funds of the institution, as will have been noticed from the preceding statements, are quite inadequate to meet its wants. The managing committee, therefore, appeal to the generous public of Bombay, which has never yet been wanting in the furtherance of a good cause. Backed by public support, which, considering the cause they have taken up, they feel quite confident of securing, the present contributors undertake the management of the school as heretofore.

The chairman, in addressing the assembly, said that they would all agree with him that the condition of the school as disclosed in the report was of a character upon which the promoters might well congratulate themselves. The school was one which was specially intended for poor children, and he thought that they might take it as a satisfactory feature of its career that hitherto it had been enabled to admit 206 of such children on its roll. No doubt it would be noticed that out of this 206 there were not more than 64 actually on the roll at the present time, which rather indicated perhaps an excessive number of withdrawal. Those who knew the condition of the class of people from which these children were drawn would not be very much surprised at such a result. And though it was a subject of regret, still as the time went on the probabilities were that these number of withdrawals would be gradually reduced. At present these poor people did not perhaps appreciate the benefits of the education which was imparted to them in the school, and in those cases in which they appreciated they were not perhaps able to take full benefit of the same as one might desire them to do. In such cases one had got to be patient, and they might hope that although the present generation of these poor people might not be able to do themselves very much good by the system of education imparted in this school, still as time progressed the future generations would be considerably benefited by that, which in a lesser degree benefited those of the present generation. He thought the promoters had done very well in keeping that institution in its strictly private character in the first year of its existence, as he (the speaker) was inclined to doubt the wisdom of trumpeting forth small beginnings which was unhappily becoming too much of a fashion with them. It was always better that they should steadily and cautiously persevere with their work, the trumpeting being, if they chose, given at a later stage of that work. (Laughter and applause.) One might say that this strictly private character of the institution had led rather to one unfortunate result, namely, that the promoters had not been able to obtain from the general public, or even from a large number of the members of the public such assistance as such a school necessarily required, and which no doubt was its due. But if the promoters continued to work in the same quiet and noiseless way, and went to others for help, he was certain that in Bombay such help would not be wanting. (Applause.) The deficiency which the accounts of the institution disclosed, and which had been supplied at present by the energetic secretary—applause—would, he hoped, be made up by the generous public in the coming year. (Renewed applause.) If the honorary secretary would permit him, he (Mr. Telang) would like to help in making that deficiency, by making an addition to his annual subscription. (Loud applause.) It appeared from the report that the institution drew its students from—although he would not like to call it so—the lower classes of the community, and he noticed that amongst them a particular class, who had recently distinguished themselves and who, if the members of his community would permit him to say had set them a good example,—the barbers—loud applause—were sending five of their representatives to the school. (Renewed applause.) He thought it was a very satisfactory circumstance that students had been drawn from those classes of the people who had no literary taste and who had not even the knowledge of the three Rs. It was to be hoped that these students would be the means of spreading the education they received among their less fortunate brethren. He saw from the report that the promoters desired to add an industrial section to the present work of the institution. It would be a perfectly proper thing to introduce industrial education should the funds permit of them so doing, but he attached great value, in the first place, to the knowledge of the three Rs, which would enable them to read and write letters and cast up accounts. He thought that the work which the promoters of the institution had taken in hand was of a character which deserved encouragement from all who were in a position to give it. As civilization advanced, it was more and more incumbent upon those who were in enjoyment of the blessings of this world to render assistance to those who were less fortunate than themselves. (Applause.) In concusion he observed that if those gentlemen who had interested themselves in the work during the last twelve months, would continue their efforts with the same vigour, and in the same direction, they could not but meet with that success which they desired. (Loud applause.)

On the motion of Mr. Welinkar, the honorary secretary, a vote of thanks was passed to the chairman, and the proceedings terminated.

NOTES FROM GOA.

FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

GOA, April 15.

As the time for the general election here is drawing nigh, the excitement is increasing. The Governor-General and the leader of the popular party have been exchanging views through their delegates to come to some understanding, but their efforts in this direction have been fruitless.

The meeting of the electors of Salsette to organise measures against Government interferance in the forthcoming general elections took place at Navelim. The attendance was large and enthusiastic, Mr. J. S. de Loyola, the leader of the party, occupied the chair, and in a long speech deplored the Government action in meddling with the free vote of the people. In October last he said the Governor-General had given assurance that not only the Salsette Circle would be left free from official interference, but he would try his influence to redeem another circle from official surveillance. On that assurance the Electoral Committee passed a resolution that in future no candidate with the official stamp would be accepted ; but the Government, however, disregarding their pledge, have imposed a nominee of their own, in whose favour it was impossible for the popular party to vote. Several speakers followed, some of them attacking the Government interference, and denouncing the attempt as illegal and high-handed ; while others impressed upon the assembly the necessity of maintaining the ground of free election and recommending them to be ready even to shed their blood, if Government proceedings carried things to such an extremity. Rumours, which turned out to be without foundation, were spread that the military were coming to disperse the meeting. The strange part of the proceedings, however, was the suppression of the name of the popular candidate in whose favour these strenuous endeavours were made, and in place of it, a vote of confidence in their leader was unanimously carried, empowering him to select one of the three candidates, whose names were put forward at the last general election. While the popular movement has been thus active, the Government has not been idle. Attempts have been made to coax the subordinate authorities to start a counter-movement in favour of the official candidate. For days past the *Regedores*, who draw up the list of voters, were sounded whether they would connive with the authorities to gain votes by any means, fair or unfair. The proposal was by some of them rejected, and the Government, to mark its displeasure, have notified their dismissal, appointing others in their places who will do the Government bidding without murmur. The Governor-General acknowledges that he has received instructions to use all possible means to effect the election of the official candidate. The Bishop of Vizen was perfectly correct when he described in the Parliament, the Portuguese colonies as being Government machines to manufacture deputies and the proceedings of the different cabinets in power for the last quarter of a century, fully confirms that opinion. The results of the elections in Salsette and Ilhas will be made known on the 27th instant, and that of Bardez on the 4th May.

MILL OPERATIVES AND THE SHORT-TIME MOVEMENT.

A mass meeting of the operatives of all the mills in Bombay was held yesterday morning upon the Mahaluxmi Race-course. There was a very large gathering, it being estimated that there must have been upwards of ten thousand persons present. The object of the meeting was to represent their grievance, by means of a petition, to the Mill-owners' Association, the mill-owners having resolved at their meeting of the 31st March to close the mills for eight days in the month, from the 15th of April to the 15th of July next, thus deducting eight days' wages from their pay. It was represented that in the event of their doing this, with their already reduced wages, indebtedness and starvation would be their fate. Mr. Narayen Meghaji Lokhanday proposed that Mr. D. C. Athaide, the Superintendent of Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company's seven mills, should take the chair, which was seconded by Mr. Sayajee Sayanna, Mr. N. M. Lokhanday was then called upon to act as secretary of the meeting. Mr. Lokhanday then read a Mahrathi document that was handed to him relating to the grievance that the mill-operatives had been exposed to owing to the mill-owners having resolved to close their mills for eight days in the month from 15th April to the 15th July next, and that they intend to petition the Mill-owners' Association to close the mills for four days' in the month. If they could not do so, they had better close the mill for three months, which would give them an opportunity to go to their native country and return at the expiration of that period more refreshed, than being subject to indebtedness and starvation, which was now staring them in the face. Several of the men explained how they would suffer by the reduction of pay, owing to the mills being closed for eight days in the month. A woman named Baee Luximon said that in previous years the mills were closed only for four days in the year, that was on their four great feast days, *Gocul-Ashtami*, *Ekadassi*, *Dewalee*, and *Holee* ; it was difficult for them to get a holiday, they were pressed to come to work even on Sundays. But now the mill-owners were pleased to suit their own convenience by closing the mills for eight days in the month, and to starve them by so doing. She was quite willing if the mill-owners would close the mill every Sunday throughout the year, as one day's rest out of the seven would be a great benefit both to themselves as well as to the mill-owners. They would be in a better condition to work ; and the mill-owners on that day could make the necessary repairs or cleaning that is required for the machinery in the mills. A similar statement was made by another woman named Surrusputtee Purween.

The chairman, Mr. Athaide, then addressing the assembly, said Messrs. Greaves Cotton and Company had already decided to close their seven mills every Sunday only ; that will be four days in the month, commencing from that day, and he was authorized to say openly that he had given the order to his mill workmen not to come on Sundays to work. He then requested the whole of the workmen and women, &c., to quietly argue the matter amongst themselves with their masters to have the mills closed for Sundays only, and there was no doubt their wish would be granted.

The workmen then agreed to the proposal made by the chairman, and desired the co-operation of the chairman and the secretary, Mr. N. M. Lokhanday, in framing out the petition to that effect to be presented on their behalf to the Mill-owners' Association, for their kind consideration, as early as possible. A vote of thanks was tendered to the chairman and the secretary, Mr. N. M. Lokhanday, and the large assembly dispersed.

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 20th April 1890.

Via	Latest Dates.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran	18	11	20	0	39
Suez	19	9	40	1	28

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 20th April 1890.

—	Maximum Time.		Minimum Time	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	...	10
„ Kurrachee ...	...	13	...	2
„ Madras......	...	24	...	4

Difference in longitude allowed for.

SECOND CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

THE SPECIAL JURY.

Mr. Justice Bayley, on taking his seat on the bench on Saturday last, intimated that the attendance of the gentlemen of the Special Jury, at the present Criminal Sessions, would not be again required.

THE MEMON MOHOLLA MURDER.

Maki Hajee Esmail, the prisoner in the Memon Moholla murder case, who was on Friday last convicted by a Special Jury of voluntarily causing grievous hurt to Tulsidass Mohunjee, a Bania, on the 4th March last, but was acquitted of murder and culpable homicide, was placed at the bar to receive sentence which had been reserved.

The prisoner pleaded for mercy, saying he had an old father to support, and that he had never previously been in trouble.

His lordship, in passing sentence, said : Maki Hajee Esmail, the Special Jury who tried your case have found you guilty not of murder, but of voluntarily causing grievous hurt by means of an instrument which, used as a weapon of offence, was likely to cause death. The evidence, I think, entirely justified the view the jury took of the case, for there could be no doubt whatever—and you have yourself confessed before the magistrate—that you struck Tulsidas Mohunjee, with whom you were not acquainted, and you did so doubtless in consideration of the reward of Rs. 10 or Rs. 15, which was promised you for committing that assault. Now, you and all others ought to take warning of the excessive danger likely to ensue in striking a person on the head with a stick—danger not only to the person struck, but also to the individual delivering the blow. The medical evidence showed conclusively that the blow must have been given by you with considerable force, the unfortunate man's skull being fractured, in consequence of which he died a few hours afterwards. This Court is determined to do its utmost to check this practice of assaulting people in the streets with dangerous weapons ; and bearing that in view, the sentence I pass upon you is that you be transported for ten years.

THE CONVICT AS A WITNESS.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, who appears for the prosecution in the case against Shewjee Bhoja and Narayen Premjee, the accomplices of Maki Hajee Esmail, who were charged with abetment of murder and abetment of voluntarily causing grievous hurt, applied for leave to have Maki Hajee Esmail produced as a witness at the trial of the two men.

His Lordship granted the application.

AN OLD CASE OF DACOITY AND ROBBERY.

Nanjee Nursey was charged with dacoity and robbery committed at Bombay in conjunction with five other men on the 5th October, 1888. The other men were convicted and sentenced, but the present prisoner had escaped. Mr. Sanjana, instructed by the Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown ; and Mr. Ardasir Kapadia appeared for the defence.

Mr. Sanjana, in addressing the jury, stated the facts of the case :—On the 4th October 1888, the prisoner, with some members of his gang, assaulted or threatened to assault one Jadowjee, the adopted son of the complainant Ludha Mooljee, and demanded of him Rs. 100. As he raised a cry in the street, they let him go ; and on returning home, he told his father of the occurrence. The present charge was one of extortion and robbery ; and the circumstances directly in connection with the case happened on the 6th October, 1888. On the preceding day, that is, the 5th October, these men went to the complainant's house and attempted to take away his carriage and horses, but were prevented by the "bhaya" or Purdesee peon whom they assaulted, at the same time threatening to kill him if he mentioned the matter to the police. The Purdesee, however, obtained a summons from Mr. Crawley-Boevy, Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate. Early on the morning of the 6th October, the prisoner with ten or eleven of his gang went and sat on the verandah of the complainant's house. There they were seen by the young man Jadowjee, who was going downstairs ; but instead of going out, he returned upstairs, and he and the complainant, his father, and his mother shut themselves up, and closed the door of their room. The complainant was a rich merchant, and an owner of landed property, the house he was living in being situated in Hanooman Lane, outside the Fort. Directly behind this house was another in what is known as Dookar Gully, also belonging to Ludha ; and this prisoner and his gang took possession of this latter house on the 5th October. On the morning of the 6th, after remaining for some time in the verandah, the prisoner and three of his comrades rushed upstairs and tried to force an entrance. They eventually succeeded in forcing open the door of the dewankhana, where they threatened to kill the old man Ludha and some of the members of his family if they were not paid Rs. 150. Ludha refused to pay such a large sum, and offered Rs. 10. Subsequently, Ludha sent for Purbhoojee Shewshunker, a man living on the second floor, who managed to settle the matter for Rs. 75. As Ludha had only Rs. 70 in cash in the house, this amount was handed over to the gang, Purbhoojee promising to pay the balance of five rupees, on account of his rent, if some one of the gang went to his shop in Bhendy Bazar the following morning. This was done ; and the prisoner and his brother, on going to Purbhoojee's shop received the balance of five rupees. On the 14th of the same month, as the complainant was returning home, he was met by some of the gang and was again threatened if he did not take steps to prevent the Purdesee from prosecuting them. The matter being reported to Superintendent Crummy, a warrant was issued for the arrest of the gang. Five of its members were tried at the Criminal Sessions in November and sentenced to various terms of inprisonment by Mr. Justice Scott. The prisoner escaped and got away to a place in Kattiawar, where while undergoing punishment for some other offence he was recognised and arrested by a member of the Bombay police force.

Evidence was then led for the prosecution, which corroborated the material points of the opening address of the learned counsel, but had not finished at the adjournment until this morning.

BENGAL.

The Calcutta Municipality Fined.—On Tuesday, at the Court of the Hon. Moulvie Abdool Jubber, Deputy Magistrate of Alipore, the case brought by Babu Bidu Bhusan Mukerji, a commissioner of the South Suburban Municipality, against the chairman of the Calcutta Municipality for causing a public nuisance, was concluded. The magistrate delivered the following judgment :—There is at Durgapur a trenching ground for the deposit of night-soil, and this prosecution is instituted against the Municipal Corporation, because it has caused inconvenience and annoyance to the people who dwell close to the ground and to passengers who use the Diamond Harbour and Goragacha Road. That the trenching ground was at least about the time of the institution of this case, a source of annoyance, is amply proved. Even the testimony of Dr. Simpson, the Health Officer to the Corporation, supports the charge. Two objections were taken to the prosecution :—First, that as a public servant Sir Henry Harrison could not be prosecuted without Government sanction under section 197 of the Criminal Procedure Code ; and secondly, that, being an European British-born subject, he was not amenable to my jurisdiction. Both these objections would be valid if Sir Henry Harrison were personally charged with an offence, but neither Sir Henry nor any of the Municipal Commissioners was on his trial in this case. The Calcutta Corporation is guilty of committing a public nuisance under section 290 I. P. C., and is fined Rs. 100.—*Englishman.*

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 15th April, as compared with the statement of the 8th April :—

	April 8.			April 15.		
Liabilities.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Capital paid up	2,00,00,000	0	0	2,00,00,000	0	0
Reserve Fund	58,00,000	0	0	58,00,000	0	0
Public Deposits, &c.	2,42,58,940	2	8	1,92,59,617	2	3
Other Deposits, &c.	2,79,30,572	12	8	3,07,08,856	12	8
Bank Post Bills, &c.......	4,15,872	7	9	4,31,615	0	2
Sundries	10,79,932	10	11	11,17,643	1	3
Rs.	7,94,85,318	2	0	7,73,17,732	0	4
Assets.	Rs.	A.	P.	Rs.	A.	P.
Government Securities ..	19,91,755	0	0	20,37,492	8	0
Other authorized Invtmts	69,06,966	0	0	53,41,466	0	0
Loans on Govt. and other authorized Securities...	2,03,81,613	13	7	2,05,34,354	2	7
Credits on do.	1,20,50,143	0	0	1,13,36,131	8	1
Bills discounted &c.	1,98,67,442	9	5	1,96,37,312	9	3
Balances with other Banks	8,69,738	4	2	8,14,210	1	4
Bullion	4,150	12	0	3,776	8	0
Dead Stock	12,38,162	12	0	12,35,332	14	8
Stamps	13,460	9	3	13,041	13	10
Sundries	2,69,652	15	3	3,30,311	5	5
Cash &c. at Head Office..	61,60,136	7	0	72,69,982	2	4
Do. at Branches	97,32,095	14	8	87,64,320	6	10
Rs.	7,94,85,318	2	0	7,73,17,732	0	4

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THE OPIUM DEPARTMENT.

The following resolution on report on the administration of the Bombay Opium Department for the year 1888-89 has been issued under date, Bombay Castle, 27th February 1890:—

The exports of opium from the various agencies during the year ending 31st July 1889 are compared with those of the previous year in the marginal table (viz., 1888-89, chests, 31,749 ; 1887-88, chests 37,276, to Bombay Presidency. 1888-89, chests, 1,186¼ ; 1887-88, chests 1,186½, to other parts of India.) A partial failure of the Malva opium crop and a depression of the China trade appear to have been the causes of the marked decrease reported in the exports to this Presidency, which alone were of any importance. No Baroda opium was brought to the scales at Ahmedabad, and the weighments there of Dungarpur opium were considerably less than in the previous year.

2. The number of chests actually imported into this Presidency, which, as usual, differed slightly from the number recorded at the agencies as exported during the same period, was only 31,740 as compared with 38,867½ in 1887-88, and the duty realized declined from Rs. 2,51,83,721 to Rs. 2,06,28,069. The imports, with the exception of 486 chests conveyed direct to their destinations, were lodged in the Central Warehouse in Bombay, from which, in the course of the year 31,077½ chests were removed for disposal in the manner shown. Export to China 29,777½ chests. Export to other ports 91½ chests. Home consumption—Native Chiefs, 118 chests. Licensed vendors 636 chests. Government 454½ chests,—1,208½ chests. Total 31,077½ chests. A very serious decrease is observed in the exports to China which have been decreasing steadily since 1884-85, and in the year under review were only 29,777½ chests as compared with 36,353 in the previous year.

3. The issues of opium for Home consumption are compared with those of the previous year in the following table which shows a considerable decrease in imports direct from Malva by both Native Chiefs and opium farmers, and on the other hand, increases in the purchases in the Bombay market by opium farmers, and at the Government depots by Native States :—

		British District.		Native States.	
		1888-89.	1887-88.	1888-89.	1887-88.
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Issued from Government Local Depots		33,264	33,681	25,771	21,275
Issued from Government Main Depot		...	...	884	953
Imported direct from Malva ...	Free of duty ...	...	...	16,742	20,553
	On payment ..	27,767	39,200	21,641	32,124
Purchased in Bombay market		86,567	75,950	16,061	18,375
		1,47,598	1,48,831	81,099	93,280

4. The transactions of the Government depots were generally more extensive than in the previous year, and though, in consequence of the high prices prevailing in the Bombay market, the average purchase price was Rs. 10-5-3 per lb. against Rs. 9-6-8 in the previous year, the expedient adopted of raising the issue rate from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 per lb. between 14th October 1888 and 14th May 1889 resulted in the realization of a considerable net profit, which is estimated at Rs. 40,632 against Rs. 25,982 in the previous year.

5. The Commissioner's remarks on the details of sales in British districts have been read with interest. A large increase in the licit sales in Bombay City may be attributed to successful prosecutions of smugglers in the previous year, and the material increase in the Ahmedabad District also appears to have been due to the vigilance of the preventive establishment. The attention of the Political Department should be invited to the Commissioner's remarks in paragraph 49 of his report, regarding the encouragement offered by the measures in force in Cambay to the smuggling of opium from that State into the Kaira District, the licit sales recorded wherein are far below what is believed to be the actual consumption. Towards the close of the year under review Government ordered the abolition of the system of granting opium farms to those who guaranteed the largest sales. Farmers will in future be appointed by selection in lieu of competition, and the guarantee of sales will only extend to an amount fixed for each district by the Commissioner in accordance with his estimate of the normal local demand.

6. The reported success of the preventive arrangements of the Cutch Darbar is satisfactory, and the Governor in Council trusts that efforts will not be relaxed. In parts of Kathiawar, on the other hand, extensive smuggling appears to prevail. The Commissioner has rightly taken steps to secure both increased vigilance on the part of the Northern Frontier establishment, and the strengthening of the preventive establishments of the States concerned. The attention of the Political Department should be drawn to the latter point. Mr. Mackenzie's remarks in paragraph 73 of his report in connection with sales in the Rewa Kantha show that the difficulties presented are receiving due attention.

7. In Baroda the manufacture of opium, though somewhat in excess of that of the previous year, was again considerably below the issues for Home consumption, and consequently, notwithstanding the fact that, as in 1887-88, no opium was exported to Bombay, a continuance of the gradual reduction of accumulated stock observed for some years past is reported. The recorded sales were less than in the previous year, but in the Amreli division continue to be extraordinarily high in proportion to the population.

8. The revenue of the year under review is contrasted with that of the previous year in the subjoined statement. The discrepancies between the figures for 1887-88 now given and those furnished in the report for that year are due under the head "Opium" to the omission of the duty on certain exports to Madras which is said to be adjusted in the accounts of that Presidency, and, under the head "Excise," to the profit on the sale of Government opium in 1887-88 being given as Rs. 21,909 in paragraph 70 of the report for that year as compared with Rs. 25,982 in the present report. On the latter point the Commissioner has not apparently submitted any explanation. The expenditure debited to "Opium" amounted to Rs. 25,021, being slightly in excess of that incurred the previous year ; and as usual Rs. 30,000 are estimated as the approximate cost of the abkari establishments which are employed partly on preventive duties in connection with the opium revenue.

		1887-88	1888-89.
		Rs.	Rs.
Revenue debited to opium—Imperial		2,40,56,313	1.95,11,066
Revenue debited to excise	½Imperial ½Provincial	11,94,225	12,13,858

J. De C. ATKINS,
Acting Under-Secretary to Government.

MADRAS.

Petitions to Parliament.—We learn from the Madras Congress Committee Office that twenty petitions were sent by yesterday's mail to the House of Commons, praying the Honourable House to disallow Lord Cross's Bill and support the Bill introduced by Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, Junior Member for Northampton. The places from which petitions with signatures were sent this week are, Madras, Negapatam, Mayaveram, Kumbakonam, Tindivanom, Coimbatore, Chidambaram, Shivaganga, Madura, Madurantakam, Conjeeveram, Tuticorin, Srivilliputtoor, Chittor, Calicut, Kurnool and Trichinopoly. The petitions are addressed to the following members :—The Right Hon'ble Arthur Wellesley Peel, the Right Hon'ble J. Chamberlain, the Right Hon'ble Sir K. Shuttleworth, Mr. Henry Seymour King, C. I. E., the Right Hon'ble J. Stansfield, Sir Charles Russell, Q. C., Mr. James Stuart, Sir Roper Lethbridge, the Right Hon'ble Sir Lyon Playfair, K. C. B., Mr. Herbert Gladstone, the Right Hon'ble A. J. Mundellay, Sir John Lubbock, the Right Hon'ble A. J. Balfour, Mr. Arnold Morley, Lord Randolph Churchill, Mr. J. Seymour Keay, and Mr. W. S. Caine. The total number of signatures in the petitions sent is about 15,000. A letter has also been forwarded to the Honourable Members to present the petitions with their support. By the two previous mails similar petitions were sent to Mr. Charles Bradlaugh, Mr. W. S. Caine, Sir Wilfrid Lawson, Mr. Henry Labouchere and Mr. Samuel Smith. The signatures up to this date in all have come to more than fifty thousand.—*Mail.*

The Bangalore Postal Department.—It is just a year, on the first of the current month, since the amalgamation of the Anche with Imperial post. As a matter of course the sub-postmasters were new to the work, and the consequence was that some confusion in the accounts has occurred. Discrepancies to about a lakh of rupees were discovered, and attempts are made to reconcile the accounts. It should be remembered that these are not actually defalcations, but simply wrong entries in the transactions which, with some trouble, it is expected can be set right. Every allowance should, therefore, be made for the new order of things introduced last April.—*Spectator.*

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THE TORNADO IN AMERICA.

The *Englishman*, a day in advance of the mail, gives the following account of the fatal tornado in America from *Galignani* :—

New York, March 28.—The Ohio Valley has been visited by a tornado, of the terrific effects of which every hour brings fresh proof. The telegraph wires are down in all directions, and the information at present to hand is not sufficiently detailed for a full estimate of the extent of the calamity to be made, but such intelligence as has already been received shows only too clearly that the disaster is of an appalling nature. The whole Ohio Valley from Cincinnati to Cairo has been swept by the torando, but Louisville, Kentucky, appears to have borne the brunt of the storm. It struck that place about nine o'clock yesterday evening. Wind, hail, and snow are general over the North-West, and heavy snows have fallen in Minnesota and Dakota, the fall at Yanton measuring 12 inches. It is stated that the loss of life has been great at many points, but authentic details have not yet come to hand.

The wind, which was from the south-west, completely wrecked some 200 or 300 houses. So stupendous was its force that it lifted the Union Railway Station at the foot of Seventh-street bodily from its foundations, and carried it into the raging torrent of the Ohio. The railway cars which were being made up into a train for the Louisville and Southern Line were overthrown and wrecked.

The City Hall in West Market-street was reduced to a mass of ruin. In the hall were over 100 people engaged in lodge meetings, dancing classes, and so forth, and so sudden was the collapse of the building that few had time to escape. Many houses, after being overthrown, took fire, and such of the inmates as had survived the first disaster perished in the flames. All the streets are blockaded with the *debris* of ruined buildings, and telegraph and electric lighting wires are lying about in tangled masses. Fuller details are anxiously awaited, but so far all accounts agree in stating that at least 200 persons perished at Louisville alone.

Despatches from Greensville, Mississippi, report that a heavy storm of wind prevailed there all day yesterday, and the water constantly washed over the levees. The storm was raging with increased fury when the latest telegrams were sent off, and the situation was pronounced to be critical. A great disaster was feared, as it was thought that the levees woud be unable to stand the great strain of the wash of the flooded river under the stress of the wind.

At Nashville, Illinois, the City Hall and other buildings were demolished, and at Carbondale, in the same state, a train was blown off the track and some houses were destroyed. Three persons are reported to have been killed there. Storms of wind, hail and snow are signalled generally from the north-west.

New York, March 28 (Later). A train which left Louisville shortly after the tornado burst over the place has reached Indianapolis. The officials report that the loss of life will probably be found to amount to 800. The guard says he was dining at a hotel at eight o'clock when suddenly a terrible crashing and roaring was heard. All the diners rushed into the street. The air was filled with bricks, slates, dust, and *debris* of all kinds. An inky darkness prevailed, but soon long shoots of flame lighted the scene, while from the ruins cries, shrieks, and meanings were heard. It was thought that 300 people had been killed in the fall of the City Hall, where a large dancing party was going on.

One dreadful incident of the catastrophe at Louisville is mentoined. A house had been blown down, and the wreck had caught fire. From the midst of the ruins appeared the forms of a man, a woman, and a child, who cried pitiously for help, saying that they were wedged in by fallen brick-work and timbers, and could not move. Nothing could be done to succour them, and the unhappy creatures perished in the sight of hundreds of people. The gas and electric lighting plants are wrecked, and the city was all last night in absolute darkness, broken only by the flames proceeding from the burning houses. It is thought that the waterworks have also been reduced to something approaching ruin. Every moment brings fresh news of accidents at different towns. Street cars have been blown from the tracks and crushed against buildings.

New York, March 28.—A terrific storm of wind, rain, and hail-stones, is raging in the Western States, and many villages and towns have suffered greatly. The village of Little Prairie, in Illinois, has been completely destroyed, and hundreds of persons are reported to have been killed by falling roofs, trees, &c. Many other villages have also been partially wrecked by the extreme violence of the hurricane. Louisville is wholly cut off from communication by telegraph, and hence nothing definite is as yet known of the extent of the damage done. A great disaster, accompanied by terrible loss of life, is said to have taken place at Jeffersonville, Indiana.

Chicago, March 28.—A special telegram just received announces that the terrific storm in the West has caused the almost total destruction of Metropolis, the capital of Massac County, Illinois. It is impossible to get full details at present, but it is known for certain that several hundred people have been killed.

New York, March 28.—Owing to the majority of the telegraph wires being down little beyond the account cabled you this morning is to be obtained regarding the extent of the calamity in Louisville and Jeffersonville. And all cables of a descriptive nature from other agencies must be received with great reserve. It is certain, however, that the worst is far from told. Despatches *via* Jeffersonville and Cincinnati state that Louisville is half in ruins, and that the loss of life will prove to be over 1,000. The scenes in the City Hall, which was suddenly reduced to ruins while a ball was in progress, are described as harrowing in the extreme. A number of girls were smothered together in a cellar in which they had taken refuge at the first warning of the storm. As it happened, they could not have chosen a worse spot, as the main weight of the building fell in upon them, and their being reached is impossible for many hours. There is no hope that any of the girls are living.

At the railway station, the greater portion of which was carried away bodily, the loss of life was also greater. Among the known dead are Mr. and Mrs. Charles Harrowby, of Glasgow, Mr. Charles Dalton, of London, and a party of Scotch tourist farmers.

Thirty or forty fires sprang up simultaneously amid the ruined houses, and the shrieks of the dying, pinned down, and burning in the sight of hundreds of spectators powerless to help them, are an additional horror of the catastrophe.

Chicago, March 28—News received at seven this morning from Metropolis shows the calamity to be quite as serious as at first supposed. Nearly six hundred persons are drowned, and two-thirds of what was yesterday a most thriving city is in ruins. The Catholic Church in which upwards of a hundred persons had taken refuge was completely destroyed, and all the worshippers were drowned. The bulk of the survivors are camping, as far as possible, on higher ground above the city, but their position is perilous. No immediate means of rescue can be devised.

Newport, Kentucky, March 28.—Terrible devastation has been caused here by the floods. The factories in the neighbourhood have been stopped for ten days. Yesterday a rescuing party succeeded in entering a house, surrounded by seven feet of water, and found there a widow woman in a state of starvation, her mother lying dead in one room, her son dying in another of consumption, and a child in a dangerous state of fever.

A funeral has been witnessed here in which the procession consisted of 40 boats. Forty families recamped in the Court house.

Cincinnati, March 28.—Communication has at last been secured with Louisville, through a newspaper man named Bond, who managed to cross the river to Jeffersonville, and came thence to his city. He relates that the scenes in the streets of Louisville are beyond description ; ruin and death are on every side. A terrible sight on the street was the headless body of a woman, attired in a night dress. The trunk was lifted on to the portico of a church, and covered with a sack by some kindly hands. How the woman was decapitated is difficult to conjecture.

Cincinnati, March 28 (7 p.m.)—The portion of Louisville which suffered most by the cyclone was the mechanics' quarter, which consisted principally of frame cottages. The latest number reported wounded is between 2,000 and 3,000. Reliable authorities estimate the actual deaths as under 600, and state that the sensational accounts published by some evening newspapers here of corpses being stacked in the streets is gross and cruel imagination. From a thousand to two thousand buildings are in ruins, and the value of the property destroyed will amount to several millons of dollars. The Louisville Hotel, a magnificent structure, somehow escaped unharmed. It was presumably just outside the cyclone's path.

The Archbishop has ordered special prayers for the dead and dying in all the churches of the city. Subscriptions are already being raised for Louisville, and relief trains with surgeons, provisions, blankets, and bedding are ready to proceed as soon as the receding waters render railway traffic possible.

Racine (Wisconsin). March 23.—The performance of *Marie Stuart* last night in the Opera House, with Mdme. Janauschek as the heroine, was suddenly stopped by a cyclone which tore off the roof of the theatre and carried it a quarter of a mile away. The panic in the theatre was intense. The lights went out, a wild rush was made for the doors, and some women were badly crushed. There were no fatalities on the stage. Mdme. Janauschek and her company completely lost their presence of mind. In the struggle of getting out of the ruins Mr. Steward, the leading actor, was painfully injured, but the others escaped with a few bruises. Miles Fleming, the property man of the theatre, was noticed climbing to the paint frame in the flies five minutes before the cyclone occurred. He has not been seen since, and fears are entertained that he was carried away with the roof.

New York, March 28 (Later).—The non-arrival of the Inman steamship City of Paris at Queenstown is causing most intense and painful excitement. She carries about 700 passengers, and their friends and relations are besieging the New York and Philadelphia offices of the Inman and International Steamship Company with personal inquiries and telegrams. It is now conceded that nothing but a breakdown or a serious accident can have delayed her, and while the management profess entire confidence in her safety, they do not attempt to diguise that her delay is causing them the gravest anxiety.

MR. GLADSTONE AND THE PROFESSION OF MEDICINE.

Mr. Gladstone paid a visit to Guy's Hospital, of which he is senior governor, on the 26th ult., and opened a residential college which has been established in connection with the institution. Mr. Gladstone, who was loudly cheered, said he went there that day after a long—a very long—absence of years, perhaps decades of years, and that absence he would call truancy were it not that he could assure them that forty or fifty years ago he was a pretty constant attendant at Guy's Hospital, and took his share of such duties as appertained to the position of governor. It had not been want of will but want of power, and the absorbing demands of other pursuits and occupations, which had reduced him, he might say, in the capacity of a governor of Guy's to a condition of total and absolute inefficiency. (Laughter.) He was very glad, however, of that opportunity of showing that his feeling of sympathy with that great institution, if it had been dormant for a time, and quite long enough to excite suspicion, yet was not altogether dead. He could truly say that he was one of those who had benefitted largely from the skilful tending power and good advice of the medical profession, and both on that account and on other and broader grounds he had felt for a long time—he might say almost through his life—a very lively interest in its well-being. Indeed, he might say that there were circumstances connected with the medical profession which gave it an extraordinary claim upon the attention of every observant man. The hospital in its first aspect was an institution for the care of the sick—for the discharge of a great Christian duty which happily had long been recognised and was thoroughly understood,—but it was also a nursery of the medical profession. He could not look back upon the history of the medical profession without being impressed with the extraordinary degree in which it presented special features to us. There were three great professions—the law, the ministry, and the medical. Not that there were not other great professions, but he mentioned these three partly because of their vast extent and partly on account of their close association with the wants of mankind. If we went back, say, two or three centuries, which was but a little in the history of our race, we found that the medical profession was then almost without existence. It had had luminaries in distant times here and there, but as a continuing profession, filling a great part in society, enjoying respect in a high degree, and being recognised as a great member of the body politic it could hardly be said to exist. How singular was its origin ! It was traceable, he apprehended, to two sources—the first of them the observation of nature which produced the herbalist, and the second of them the discharge of the very humble functions of the barber, who relieved mankind of appendages at one time deemed to be surplusage, but which had of late years again come into great favour.—(Laughter.) And in respect to the herbalist, he was not aware whether botany now formed a recognised branch of medical education, but he could not help wishing that it did and hoping that it might. First of all not only because it was in itself a most beautiful and interesting study, exercising the mind without fatiguing it, and stimulating the imagination without leading it astray, but because he could not help wishing that medical men before entering on their great career would cultivate the habit of noticing all the qualities of plants which were so remarkable and so powerful in their healing capacities. He believed that there were great and heretofore unexplored treasures in nature. Looking again at the extraordinary change which had happened in the medical profession, as he had said, only a short time back, it stood nowhere. He supposed that there was the great name of Harvey, but as regarded social position and influence the early part of the last century was almost the earliest time to which one could point when medical men of this country had assumed a position of influence and power with general recognition. Even at that time the surgical branch of the profession was a great deal lower than the sister portion of it, and he had learned from a lecture by Sir James Paget that the beginning of the elevation of the surgical branch to full equality with the other could only be dated from the time of Hunter. That profession had been rising steadily in power and influence and general respect from that day to this. His belief was, and long had been, that it must continue to rise. The "growth of civilisation," as it was called in large and comprehensive but also in very loose and indefinite phraseology, carried with it, he believed, many new forms of human infirmity and disease, and new wants arising in the medical sphere would be the opportunities of the medical man. His position was in many respects singularly fortunate and favourable. He was inclined to doubt whether, even as regarded the mere question of remuneration the medical profession did not offer upon the threshold of it as good opportunities—with as much prospect in some cases of liberal return with as little risk and peril—as were offered by either of the other great professions, to which he had referred. He did not know whether it would be an extravagant proposition to hold that, taking the average of the entrants into these professions, possibly within the first few years it might be that the medical profession, scattered all over the country did better in the sense of self-support than either the young lawyer or the young clergyman. As to the headship of the profession and as to the pecuniary returns which it often brought, he new very well—for he had been told by Sir Prescott Hewett and others—the enormous difficulty of obtaining a prominent position in London, perhaps even in the other great social centres ; but when it had been obtained he rejoiced to think that, among other advantages, it might lead to the possession of great fortune. He was delighted when he heard of the creation of great fortunes in this country which were not merely commercial. It was an excellent thing that large fortunes should be made by commerce, by the handling of money, by the supply of the country with material goods ; but fortunes of that kind might well be qualified by the creation of other fortunes such as now and now almost for the first time, were beginning to be created by medical men and he was happy to say by artists, but certainly not by ecclesiastics. (Laughter.) He contemplated the independence of the medical profession with singular satisfaction. It did not rely upon endowments. It relied upon its own exertions directed to meet human wants. There was no profession—no great profession—which had so little to say to the public purse as had the medical profession, and which so moderately and modestly dipped its hand into that purse. It was eminently self-supporting, and that principle of self-support did much to maintain it honour and independence, and to enable it to pursue its stately march. In conclusion, the right hon. gentleman spoke in appreciative terms of the College building, and expressed approval of the scheme for providing a number of young men with residential accommodation at the seat of their labours. He trusted that the sentiment which the Chairman had delivered of "Prosperity to Guy's Hospital" would be found to be no mere dream, but a solid and well-built calculation, and that the name of the Hospital might be raised higher than ever in connection with the important enterprise which they were that day celebrating, which did such honour to those connected with the Institution, and especially to those who constituted its right arm—the medical and surgical staff.—(Loud cheers.)

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

Simla, April 20.—Local barometric fall is reported from few places in Bengal and from Tavoy, but elsewhere the barometer has risen. Distribution is little changed, and readings are relatively low in Upper Sind and Behar. It is high in Assam and Kathiawar, and lower in Sind, Easterly current along the hills of Northern India giving way, and normal westerly hot winds continue over the east of the Bay and lower Bengal, and except the Gangetic Plain directions are little altered. Temperature is very generally risen, and the mean is now above normal in all provinces except in Bengal, the North-West Provinces, and Madras. Rain is again general in the East of Bengal and Assam, but only slightly scattered showers have fallen over the Peninsula.

THE QUESTION OF PHYSICAL EFFICIENCY.

MR. F. GALTON sends the *Times* a copy of a memorandum on marks for physical efficiency which the Council of the British Association have just submitted to the War Office, the Admiralty, the Secretary of State for India, and Civil Service Commissioners. The subject was brought forward last autumn before the Anthropological Section of the British Association at Newcastle (*The Times*, Sept. 13), who recommended that Government should be memorialised. The general committee of the Association concurred in this recommendation, subject, however, to the final approval of the Council, after they had leisurely considered it. The memorial is as follows :—

British Association for the Advancement of Science, 22, Albemarle-street, London, W., March 1890.

The Council of the British Association for the Advancement of Science desire to submit the opinion expressed by the Anthropological Section of the Association last year, and subsequently confirmed by a committee appointed by the Council, of the feasibility of assigning trustworthy marks for physical qualifications, and briefly to state some of the reasons for that opinion.

They feel it to be unnecessary to dwell on the desirability of including such marks in the examinations for entrance into services where high physical powers are important, but would merely allude to the fact that it was fully recognised by the War Office in 1878, at which time a joint committee of the War Office and of the Civil Service Commissioners was appointed to enquire into the question "whether the present literary examination for the Army should be supplemented by physical competition." Also that it was agreed to almost unanimously by the various speakers in the House of Lords in connection with that report, on May 21 and June 7, 1878, and on February 28, 1879. (See "Hansard" for those dates, pp. 352, 1, 328, 1,941.) The report was presented June 28, 1878.

The recommendations of the joint committee referred almost wholly to marks to be assigned for athletic performance. Objections to this method of examination were, however, pointed out by some of the witnesses; they were appreciated by the responsible authorities, and were strongly insisted upon by them in the concluding debate. These objections applied principally to the costliness of the necessary preparation, to the difficulty of conducting the tests, to the additional strain they would impose on the already severely-taxed energies of the candidates, and to the interference of physical training with due preparation for the literary examinations. The consequence was that the recommendations of the committee were not adopted by the responsible authorities, and the subject was laid aside.

The council of the British Association now desire to point out that, in the opinion of anthropologists, athletic performance is by no means the only basis upon which trustworthy marks for physical qualifications may be assigned.

This opinion is confirmed by some experiments made at Eton College, of which an account was submitted to the British Association. Thirty two youths, most of whom were candidates for the Army, were inspected and marked by two medical men, sitting in separate rooms. The medical men had previously received the same general instructions, but otherwise acted independently. The marks they severally assigned to the youths were afterwards found to agree with considerable precision. Then 19 of these youths were set to write an English essay, and their performances in that respect were submitted to two examiners in turn, to be marked independently by them. The marks given by these examiners agreed together only one-half as closely as those given by the medical men. No one disputes the substantial trustworthiness of such literary examinations as these however, much they may be thought capable of improvement. But this experiment (so far as it goes) proves that the trustworthiness of physical examination would be still greater.

The difficulty of formulating a system for the use of inspectors, according to which marks should be assigned on a common and easily understood principle, is greatly lessened by the use of anthropometric tests. Much experience testifies to the quickness and adequate precision with which the chief elements of physicial efficiency admit of being measured. These are the breathing capacity and the strength, both of them to be regarded with reference to the stature and to the weight; the rapidity of muscular action; the quickness of response to a signal made either to the eye or to the ear; the keenness of eyesight, and that of hearing, and whether the colour-sense is normal or not.

An experiment made at Marlborough College, which has just been published, shows how small may be the differences between the class places determined by these measures and those determined partly, in some cases, by the physical aspect, but principally by proficiency in the various school games, or, in other words, by athletic competition. Seventeen youths were measured by such apparatus as was then available at the college, and copies of their measures were distributed among the masters, to be marked by them on whatever principle they severally thought best. The individual results proved to be very discordant, but their averages, which express the result of the aggregate commonsense of all the masters, ranked the boys in closely the same order as that independently assigned to them according to their proficiency in the various school games and to their apparent physique. It will be observed that, if the masters had previously conferred and come to a mutual understanding on the principle according to which the marks should be assigned, they must necessarily have arrived at identical results, as they had definite and identical *data* to work upon. There happened to be one case of failure, which was instructive. This was due to the absence of any test at the college for rapidity of muscular action, or of promptness of response to a signal. The consequence was that an agile youth was rated too low.

The council would point out that the experience gained by the measurement of about 2,000 students at Cambridge conclusively proves that success in literary examinations is in no manner connected with stature, weight, strength or breathing capacity, and but lightly with keenness of eyesight. Such differences as there appear to be in these respects between the men who obtain high honours and those who take an ordinary degree are small, and can be accounted for. Successful literary men have probably great nervous energy, perseverance and great power of concentrating their efforts, which would cause them to utilise such physical power as they possessed with much effect, but they are shown to be neither superior nor inferior in the above-mentioned particulars to those who fail.

The council of the British Association have noted with pleasure the opinion expressed by the Civil Service Commissioners in their report of 1889 (XXXIII.p. 15), to the effect that they anticipate no greater difficulty in ranking candidates according to their physical than according to their literary qualifications. The council thereupon beg to express the views at which they themselves have arrived as follows :—

It seems to them that the paucity of available *data* makes it scarcely possible at the present moment to elaborate as complete a system of assigning marks for physical qualification as is desirable, and as, in their opinion, would be otherwise feasible. They therefore think it very important that suitable steps should be taken to obtain these *data*. For instance, if a temporary system of marks were tried, with the avowed determination of reconsidering the subject after some experience had been gained, the desired information would rapidly accumulate in the hands of the inspectors; the attention of schoolmasters would be strongly aroused, and it is probable that they would attempt a variety of experiments analogous to those alluded to at Eton and Marlborough, but on a much larger scale. In a very few years it might then become feasible to arrange a system that should be generally acceptable. In furtherance of these views the council of the British Association beg to submit the following recommendations :—

1. That an inquiry should be held as to the best system of assigning marks for physical qualifications, on the double basis of inspection and anthropometry with a view to its early establishment as temporary and tentative system.
2. That the marks to be given under this temporary system should be small, so as to affect the success of those candidates only who would be ranked by the present examinations very near to the dividing line between success and failure, and whose intellectual performances would consequently be nearly on a par, though they would differ widely in their physical qualifications.
3. That a determination should be expressed to consider the entire question after the experience of a few years.

THE following is a statement of the traffic receipts of the Indian Midland Railway for the week ending 12th April :—From merchandise, Rs. 40,298; passenger and other earnings, Rs. 33,218; total Rs. 73,516—as against the corresponding period last year, when they were Rs. 66,321; thus showing an increase this year of Rs. 7,195.

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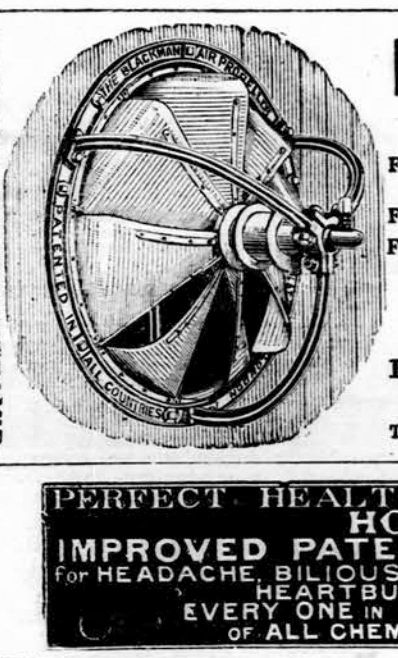

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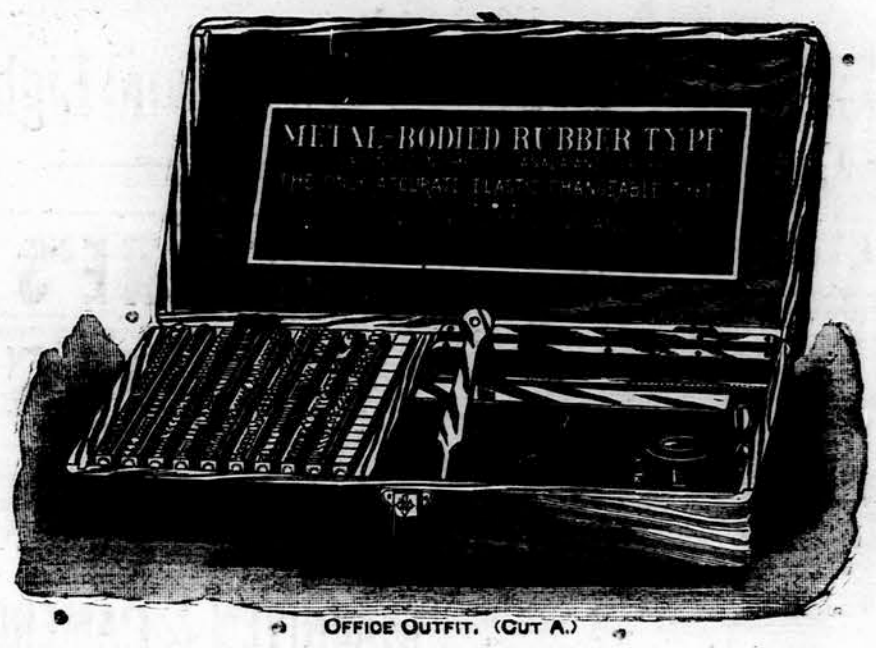

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THE BEST REMEDY FOR ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT AND INDIGESTION.

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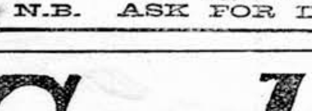

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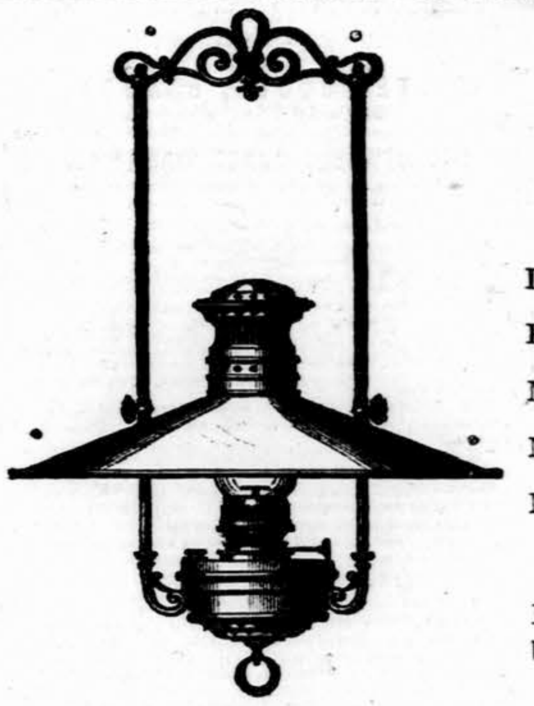

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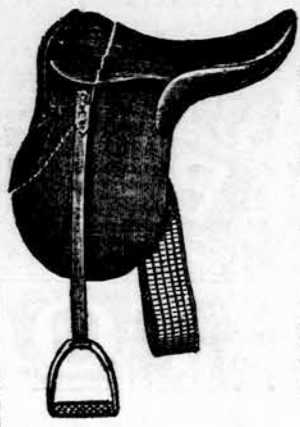

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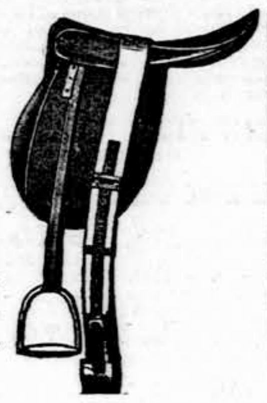

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CLARKE'S
WORLD-FAMED
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THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER
For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities It cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Skin and Blood Diseases, Eczema and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent cure.

It Cures Old Sores.
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Cures Glandular Swellings.
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From whatever cause arising.

Clarke's Blood Mixture is the only real Specific for Gout and Rheumatic pains, for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value

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"Dear Sirs,—Through the merits of your excellent Clarke's Blood Mixture the large red pimples which covered my face are fast disappearing. For a long time I put up with the discomfort of these pimples thinking that nothing would do any good. At last I was persuaded to try your medicine, and now I have taken one bottle they are rapidly vanishing. It cannot be too highly recommended, and I am most grateful. I will tell all my friends about it, but they really do not require telling because they can see the difference for themselves. You may publish this if needful.—I am, grateful yours,
"ISLA GERALDINE RIPON."

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Clarke's Blood Mixture is sold in Bottles 2s. 9d. each, and in cases, containing six times the quantity, 11s.—sufficient to effect a permanent cure in the great majority of long standing cases, BY ALL CHEMISTS and PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS throughout the world. Proprietors, THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England. Trade Mark—"BLOOD MIXTURE."

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Purchasers of Clarke's Blood Mixture should see that they get the genuine article. Worthless imitations are sometimes palmed off by unprincipled vendors. The words "Lincoln and Midland Counties Drug Company, Lincoln, England," are engraved on the Government Stamp, and "Clarke's World-famed Blood Mixture" blown in the Bottle, WITHOUT WHICH NONE ARE GENUINE.

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Every sufferer is earnestly invited to try one box of these Pills, and they will be acknowledged to be
WORTH A GUINEA A BOX.

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For a Weak Stomach, Impaired Digestion, and all Disorders of the Liver, they act like magic, and a few doses will be found to work wonders on the most important organs in human machine.

They strengthen the whole muscular system, restore the long-lost complexion, bring back the keen edge of appetite, and arouse into action, with the rosebud of health, the whole physical energy of the human frame. These are FACTS testified continually by members of all classes of society, and one of the best guarantees to the Nervous and Debilitated is, BEECHAM'S PILLS *have the Largest Sale of any Patent Medicine in the world.*

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As a remedy for Coughs in general, Asthma, Bronchial Affections, Hoarseness, Shortness of Breath Tightness and Oppression of the Chest, Wheezing &c., these Pills stand unrivalled. They are the best ever offered to the public, and will speedliy remove that sense of oppression and difficulty of breathing which nightly deprive the patient of rest. Let any person give Beecham's Cough Pills a trial, and the most violent Cough will in a short time be removed.

The Natives of India will find **Beecham's Pills** the finest medecine ever introduced to their notice; the English residents also will find them of great value for Cooling the Blood: as for throwing off Fevers and preventing inflammations in hot climates, they stand without a Rival.

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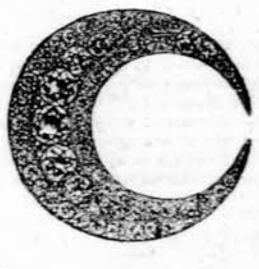

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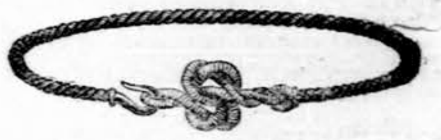

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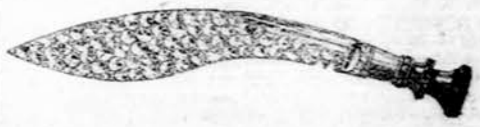

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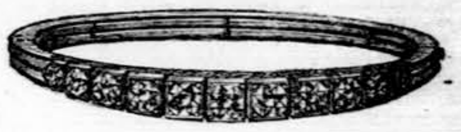

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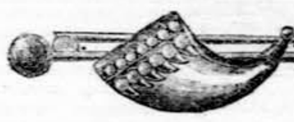

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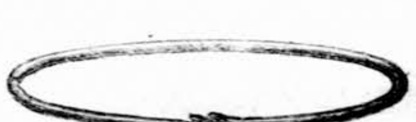

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